THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVI. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903. NO. 23.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING---WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There In Our Journeyings About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Feb. 2—Butter firm; at 25; 25 tubs offered; no sales. Last week, 27c; last year, 25½c. Output for the week, 505,400 lbs.

Arion Quartette Tuesday, February 10.

Chas. Whitcher, of Bristol, was an Antioch caller Tuesday.

Good Horse hide robe for $12.00 at Webb Bros.

The railroad excursion starts at 8:15, Friday evening. Don't miss it.

Webb Bros. have the best cheese in town. Try it.

I have three good houses and lots for sale in the village of Antioch. J. C. James, Jr.

Try our 35 cent tea. 3 pounds for $1.00. Webb Bros.

For Sale—Three first class Buff Plymouth Rock roosters. Inquire of Mrs. A. G. Watson.

Hear the Arion Quartette Tuesday evening February 10, at the Methodist church, admission 25 cents.

For Sale or rent— My farm consisting of 154 acres, situated ½ mile south of Pikeville. James Quinn. 22w4

Round trip ticket entertainment and lunch for 10 cents at the M. E. church on the evening of February 6.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

Mrs. E. K. Taylor and brother Lee Karr visited friends in Chicago Friday and Saturday of last week.

One of the finest entertainments ever given in Lowell was presented Saturday night by the Arion Quartette.—Tribune, Lowell, Indiana.

Wanted— Good farm with good buildings for a client. Will pay cash if a bargain. Peter H. Kies, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. 22tf

Mr. Buyer— Do you want a farm in Kansas or Oklahoma? Cash or in trade. If so write us. Cowgill & Putnam, Real Estate Advertising Agents, 2416 E. 22nd Street, Kansas City, Mo. 22w2

All members of Olson Camp R. N. A. are requested to pay their dues on or before the first of every month. All those wishing to pay outside the Camp room can do so by calling at the News office.

Mrs. Lottie Johnson, Recorder.

For Sale and Rent— Two one horse wagons, one heavy double harness and one heavy single harness for sale. Also from one to six houses to rent by the first of March. Apply to H. Ries. 22tf

It is reported that the Northwestern railway company will build two more tracks between Chicago and Milwaukee during the coming summer. This will give the company four tracks and make it possible for them to run freight and passenger trains on an independent schedule.

Monday, at the residence of the bride's parents, one mile west of Gurnee, Miss Francis I. Dilley and Park G. Smith were married. They left for a trip to Indiana points. Mr. Smith is manager of the Gurnee lumber yard and his bride is a popular young lady.

The ground hog saw his shaddow Monday, and according to tradition we are to have six weeks more of winter, and to make his prophesy good a genuine old-fashioned snow storm started in Tuesday morning and did not abate till Wednesday night. This may not be news to those who reside here, but to those who are sojourning in the south and California will be glad to know that they are where they can enjoy the sunshine and warm weather.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Van Patten, Monday afternoon, Feb. 2, occurred the 82 birthday celebration of Uncle Joe Rinear. David Stewart, of Liberty, who is also 82 years old, was invited to celebrate his birthday with him, and the reminiscences indulged in by these two were many and varied. A game of seven-up was indulged in with this aged couple on one side and Abe Crowley and James Kaye as opponents, and the latter gentlemen were defeated six games out of seven. They are living in hopes, however, that should they live to the good old age of their opponents they may be able to learn the game. Those who were present and assisted in adding to an afternoon of pleasure were Mr. and Mrs. Abe Crowley and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Rinear, James Britton and James Kaye. Dinner was served to which all did justice, after [illegible] forms of the day were ex[illegible] old couple for many more [illegible]

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Will Hucker, Wednesday, Jan. 28, a daughter.

Fancy Santos coffee at 20 cents at Webb Bros.

Ira Boylan, of Chicago, spent Sunday with his mother and other Antioch friends

There will be a railroad excursion at the church basement, Friday evening, Feb. 6. Come.

Save money—Overcoats at 10 per cent discount for cash. Webb Bros.

There will be a masquerade ball at the Wilton Opera house, Thursday evening, Feb. 19.

Mrs. Russell, a mother of Mrs. T. J. Smith, of Channel, was burried at Antioch Wednesday.

John Drury spent a few days in Chicago last week the guest of his daughter, Mrs. C. M. Holmes.

Miss Maude Brogan started Sunday for Winthrop Harbor, where she had accepted a position as stenographer.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Webb, having rented rooms of Mrs. E. N. Buttick, are now at home to their friends on south Main street

For Rent— A 170 acre farm for rent situated one and one-half miles east of Hickory. Address, Mrs. E. Mann, Antioch Ill.

John Alexander Dowie paid the Chicago & Northwestern railway company revenue to the extent of $108,000 last year in freight and passenger traffic.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sheehan, at Loon Lake, died Tuesday night of diphtheria, and there are two other children down with the same disease.

For Sale— One, two or three seventy foot lots on north shore of Fox Lake, Ill Good shade, good shore. Apply to James R. Gilbert, 332 Fifth Ave., Chicago, 22w6

Wanted— Farm or country home for a client. Will exchange nice Evanston modern house, might add some cash. Peter H. Kies, 163 Randolph St., Chicago, 22tf

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Holmes, of Chicago, died Wednesday, Jan. 21, and was interred at the Rose Hill cemetery. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of all their friends in this their hour of sorrow.

One of the finest musical entertainments ever given in this city took place here last Friday evening. The Arion Quartette of Chicago was the attraction. Their singing was exceptionally fine, and each appearance was greeted with increased enthusiasm and applause, the gentlemen kindly responding to the persistent demands of the audience. The variety of their selections, from classical to humorous left nothing to be desired. The perfect blending of harmony, sweetness of expression and pianissimo effect was a noticeable feature of their work. It was a rare musical treat and the Quartette easily sustained the good reputation which preceded them.—News Elgin.

On Thursday evening, January 29, Mr. and Mrs. John Morley entertained about thirty of their friends at a card party, progressive cinch was indulged in and eight tables were played. Miss Henderson won ladies first prize; E. L. Simons gents first; Mrs. Albert Tiffany, captured ladies consolation prize, and George Webb and W. R. Williams each struggled manfully for gents consolation which resulted in a tie. Cards were then cut to determine the winner which resulted in W. R. Williams receiving the prize, on receipt of which he was somewhat surprised to discover that he had false teeth. A dainty lunch was served about 11:30 to which all did ample justice, and all departed for their several homes at a late hour each declaring they had spent a very pleasant evening and hoping it would fall to their lot to again be invited to the home of so genial a hostess.

Sentiment and Practice.

In an impassioned burst of oratory last week a congressman said on the floor of the house: "Congress is the warehouse of truth," and his colleagues applauded feelingly. When the noise subsided the orator meanwhile sipping a glass of water, a cynic in the gallery growled, "Yes, but you never carry any stock," which somehow also was applauded.

Authority on Postal Laws.

L. S. Elmer, assistant chief clerk of the postoffice department, is known as an authority on postal laws and regulations both of this country and of foreign countries. He compiled the postal manual, which enables clerks and business men to learn quickly the rates of postage on all articles. It is in concise form and gives briefly all the salient points of the postal laws. Mr. Elmer has been in the service about twenty years.

Educational Statistics.

During the last year there were 450,004 teachers in 249,969 public school buildings in the United States.

DOWIE PLANS INVASION

OF NEW YORK CITY IN THE NEAR FUTURE

Host of 3,000 Zion Workers to be Led Eastward by "Elijah II" on a Religious Crusade.

John Alexander Dowie is about to lead a restoration army in a religious crusade against New York. A following of "the faithful" 3,000 strong has been recruited and when the trumpet is sounded by "Elijah II" the Zionites will take up the march in quest of 100,000 converts.

The new movement is the most extensive planned by the Zion leader. It calls for the establishment of a Zion City in the east similar to the settlement near Waukegan. Envoys have been in New York for months laboriously planning the campaign, and Saturday word was received by Dowie that an option had been obtained on Madison Square garden and Carnegie Music hall for the exodus from Chicago.

The restoration host has been gathering from members of the church in Chicago and its to be inforced by Zion "seventies," phalanxes of Dowietes that are closely connected with the colony.

The surpliced choir, the robes, the rich vestments and the other insigna of the prophet are ready for the movement, and at a meeting held at the tabneracle in Zion City Saturday night the general overseer announced that the invasion of the east would be ripe in a short time.

"One hundred thousand souls" will be the rallying cry of the crusade, for Dowie has fixed that as a minimum of conversions. Daily meetings are to be held by members of the cult until the whole of New York is brought under the spell of a revival. The fire is to be directed against every class, curbstone services being counted on as the most potent method of spreading the tenets of Dowieism. "Elijah II" announced to his workers Saturday night that a permit had been obtained from Mayor Low to hold 1,800 open air meetings on the streets each day.

Special trains are to convey the Dowie throng from Chicago and Zion City to New York, and on their arrival a meeting is planned for Madison Square garden to give the movement impetus. The Zionites are to be garbed in the livery of the prophet and in groups of twos and threes they will preach throughout the city. Within a week after the great meeting it is expected curbstone services will begin.

The proposition to found another Zion City will then be taken up and financed. One of the large eastern railroads has offered a tract of land within sixty miles of New York for a site and as soon as converts increase it number the colony is to be founded.

Within two months it is expected the eastern branch of the Christian Catholic Church of Zion will have been so augmented in numbers that a large portion of the "hosts of restoration" will be able to return to Chicago and the colony on the north shore.

Affairs are said to be flourishing at Zion City. Instead of enlarging the wooden Shiloh tabneracle it has been decided to build a much larger one of steel. In the past fifty days $640,000 worth of stocks have been subscribed and the head of the faith exultingly told his followers Saturday night that the coffers would soon be overflowing.

Resolutions of Respect.

Lotus Camp wishes to extend to Neighbors Will Hunter and Angus Peterson their sympathy. God knows best why these bright blessings of promise were taken away from earth and transplanted in the arms of our Savior, where they will be to welcome the loved ones from earth when lifes pilgrimage is over.

J. C. JAMES JR., Committee.

"Systems" in Gambling.

Labouchere, the London editor and wit, used to be a regular visitor to Monte Carlo, but that was a good many years ago. In the old days he used to follow a certain plan of play, which is known there to this day as "le systeme Labouchere." Not long ago someone asked him regarding this system and he replied: "Ah, many millions have been won through it—I mean by M. Blanc, owner of the gambling salon."

Showed Much Wisdom.

Baron Speck von Sternberg, appointed German charge d'affaires at Washington, has already shown himself to be a man of discretion, enterprise and sound common sense. In other words, he is married to an American girl, the daughter of a rich mine owner out in Idaho.

An Anachronism.

If the Crown Prince of Siam had visited Japan first, that top-spinning performance at the Mikado's house would probably have proved diverting enough, but after the football games and the vaudeville entertainments of America—well, the young gentleman from Bangkok must have yawned, or nodded, or ever snored.

Mrs. Jane McAllister Gives $20,000 to Lake County Hospital.

The ladies of the Lake County Hospital Association are jubilent, and their joy is seconded by citizens generally as they learn of the good fortune that has befallen the association. Friday the hospital association received formal notice that Mrs. Jane McAllister has donated $20,000 to the association for the erection of a new hospital building.

The years of arduous but indefatigable toil of the women of the hospital association have been crowned by happy results, and for the fruition of their fondest hopes, the erection of an adequate hospital building they receive the requisite aid from the hands of a woman, one by the way, to whom Waukegan has heretofore been indebted for generous benefactions, and whose generosity and public spiritedness is a splendid example.

The gift is without conditions other than that the building be erected upon the property where the present hospital is situated and it will be paid over on the architect's certificates as fast as the building progresses. The directors of the association will at once arrange for plans for the new building, the purpose being to utilize the present structure until one-half the new building is ready for occupancy.

In this her last benefaction Mrs. McAllister has chosen well. The hospital is a most worthy charity and with her munificent gifts Mrs. McAllister has done a work for good such as words cannot measure nor human consideration reward. To her the community stands greatly indebted, and the future hospital building will stand as a lasting memorial to one to whom the possession of worldly wealth was a recognized enlarged opportunity for the spreading of blessings to humanity.

Wolves Numerous.

The following from the Ashland, Wis., News, will be of interest to the friends of Frank Hughs, a former resident of Antioch.

Each winter there are reports sent into Ashland concerning the prevalence of wolves in this city and vicinity. Farmers coming to Ashland Friday from points near Mason and near White River stated that there are large numbers of wolves abroad this winter and that several parties of hunters are going into the woods to shoot them. Packs of wolves have been seen in the vicinity of Ashland, and down the Omaha a few miles there are numbers of them.

Frank Hughes, the well known agent for J. E. Mulrooney and company, returned yesterday from a hunt down the Omaha and brought back with him a large gray wolf that has prehaps devoured more sheep than any other member of his tribe. He was a pretty tough looking character. "I saw a quartette of them walking slowly through a ravine," said Mr. Hughes and they were not aware of my being near. I had plenty of time to rest my Winchester on a stump, and taking a perfect aim, let fire. The advance guard of the quartett fell dead in his tracks, never moved a muscle. The remaining three, seeing their leader destroyed, took to the high timber with all the speed they could muster howling like a pack of demons. I am going out again this week and expect to bring back at least two. The county pays a bounty of $5 and the state pays $5, which amount, considering that the wolves are quite plentiful, makes it an object for hunters to give up time in this kind of sport."

Will Soon Marry.

Invitations have been received by a number of Antioch people to the wedding of Mr. A. H. Storms, of Iron Mountain Michigan, to Miss Bertha E. Maul, at the home of the bribe's sister at Clinton, Iowa, on February 18. Mr. Storms was formerly one of the proprietors of the Antioch News but a few years ago removed to Iron Mountain, where for some time he officiated as assistant postmaster. His many friends in Lake County will extend congratulations and best wishes upon the occasion of his marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Storms will be at home at Iron Mountain after March 18.

How to Get Rid of Thistles.

Fancy two plants being so unfriendly that the mere neighborhood of one is death to the other. Yet that is the case with two well-known British plants. These are the thistle and the rape. If the field is infested with thistles, which come up year after year and ruin the crops, all you have to do is to sow it with rape. The thistle will be absolutely annihilated.

Tyranny Reacts.

The late Russian minister of the interior, M. Sipiagin, banished without trial 61,000 persons, including socialist leaders and men of education. His successor, M. Plehwe, has found it necessary to persuade many of these to return to their homes, as it has been found that the expulsion of so many professional men and scientists has affected the general welfare of the country and even its industrial development.

BOWEN STIRS POWERS

MANY CONFERENCES ARE HELD

Ultimatum Sent Out by Venezuela's Representative Causes Anxiety to Reach Agreement.

Mr. Bowen's decisive note rejecting the divisional scheme proposed by the British ambassador led to numerous conferences. It was stated that the representatives of the allies expected to cable this note in extenso to their respective capitals, but there is reason to believe that a very adequate idea of its nature already has been conveyed to London, Berlin and Rome, so that the foreign offices there are pretty well advised of Mr. Bowen's attitude, even if they are not in possession of all of the details of his argument.

Baron Sternburg was an early caller at Mr. Bowen's hotel and an hour later he was joined in Mr. Bowen's rooms by the British ambassador and they spent half an hour in joint conference with Venezuela's representative, the British ambassador leaving first. It is certain attempts to reach a compromise have by no means been abandoned and that this conference was devoted to that object. By appointment the three representatives met shortly after noon at the British embassy and while, owing to the rigid limitations under which they are acting these representatives must refer to their home governments at every step in the negotiations, they are still not precluded from themselves devising schemes of settlements which may be approved.

It appears that the issue is now between a reference of the case to The Hague tribunal for adjudiction of the single point of preferential claims, and the framing of a complete compromise agreement in Washington which shall provide for a complete settlement of all the Venezuela claims.

It is known that Baron Strenbuag, representing Germany, is earnestly desirious of avoiding recourse to The Hague and wishes to reach a speedy settlement in Washington by direct arrangement between Mr. Bowen and himself. Mr. Bowen is perfectly willing meet this wish, but sooner than sacrifice the principle involved in the allowence of preferential claims in undue proportion he is willing to surrender what ever of his personal glory he might have expected to realize from effecting a complete settlement here and allow the case to go to The Hauge.

The point has been made that a mere desire on the part of Venezuela's representative to send the case to The Hauge is not sufficient to effect that, inasmuch as conditions precedent must be met. It is now learned that this obstacle no longer exists: Mr. Bowen is prepared to pay down immediately the small amount of cash indemnity on account of personal insults sustained that the allies are now willing to accept as sufficient to inaugerate arbitration at The Hague.

Prudential Man Short.

Frank Milen, who was with the Prudential Insurance company in Kenosha, up to two years ago when he was appointed to take charge of the company's work at Waukegan, is alleged to be short in his accounts, but the exact amount cannot be ascertained at present. His parents are prominent residents of Kenosha county and if they do not make good the shortage Millen will probably be prosecuted. The Waukegan office, where Millen had charge is a branch of the Racine office of which P. Zimmer is the superintendent, and it was her who discovered the shortage in the Waukegan man's accounts.

Nuts Eaten by Pigeons.

Wood pigeons in England this year have found few acorns and therefore they are feeding largely on nuts. It is a great nut year and in several pigeons' crops nuts have been found, testifying to the extraordinary quality of the pigeons' digestive powers. Acorns, whole, seem tough morsels enough, but they are as nothing in comparison with nuts for a bird that is singularly little gifted with any nut-cracking apparatus.

The New Sixteen-Inch Gun.

The new American 16-inch gun is 49 feet long, and without its carriage weighs 126 tons.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	26@28c
Corn—70 lbs. ear	
Hay	$6 00 @ $10 00
MILL FEED.	
Bran	$16 00
Middlings	17 00@20 00
Gluton	20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.	1 75
Chicken Feed Wheat	1 25
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight	$ 5 50
Hogs—Dressed	7 0
POULTRY.	
Turkeys	13c
Ducks	11c
Geese	11c
Chickens, weight	9c

Auction Sales.

Having decided to quit farming, I will sell at auction on the farm known as the Mann farm one mile and a quarter east of Hickory, and one mile and a half west of Rosecrans, on Tuesday February 17. The sale will commence at ten o'clock sharp. The following property: 30 head of cattle, 18 milch cows, 3 milkers, 3 springers, balance coming in, in the spring; 2 heifers coming 2 years, heavy springers, 2 heifers coming 2 years old in calf; 2 steers coming 2 years old; 1 bull 2 years old, 1 yearling bull; 4 yearling steers 4 yearling heifers, 4 months old calf; 15 shoats; 4 good horses, 1 bay mare 7 years old, sound, weight 1200, 1 brown mare 9 years old, weight 1000, in foal by Jack; 1 bay mare 12 years old, weight 1400; 1 soral mare 9 years old, weight 1400; 75 bushels of seed corn; set of wagon springs, pulverizer, spades, shovels, forks, hay knives, Deering grain binder nearly new, Deering grass cutter nearly new, Deering corn binder nearly new, Deer corn planter nearly new, 2 sulky cultivators, one nearly new, 3 walking plows, 1 walking cultivator, 2 seeders, one nearly new, grind stone, sulky hay rake, pair of bob sleighs, narrow tire wagon nearly new, truck wagon, milk wagon nearly new, lever drag, hay fork, rope and pulleys, 2 sets of double harness, single harness nearly new, set of leather fly nets, single fly net nearly new, 10 ft. water trough, 12 shipping cans, 20 bushels of potatoes, 500 to 600 bushels of corn in crib, 10 tons of second crop hay in stacks, 4 tons of wild hay in stacks, one big stack of straw, 2 stacks of corn stocks, 1 stack of corn in the stock and other articles to numerous to mention. Lunch served at noon. The usual terms of sale will be complied with.

GEORGE VOGEL, Auctioneer. FRANK SCROPEN, Proprietor.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the Almond farm 3 miles east of Antioch, and 1½ miles west of Hickory, on Thursday, Feb. 12, 1903, at ten o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit: 42 head of cattle, 17 milch cows, 5 with calves by their side, balance due in march; 3 head of 2-year-old-heifers; 8 head of 2-year-old steers; 7 head of heifer calves; 6 head of steer calves; 1 bull calf; 1 span of good work horses, 8 and 10 years old; 80 head of sheep, 40 ewes 40 fat lambs, 1 buck; 2 brood sows, due to pig in April, and 1 boar; milk wagon, nearly new; milk tank; milk cart; 6 new milk cans; set of double harness; carrier hay fork and pulleys, also 175 feet of rope, all new; 1500 bushels of choice seed oats, warranted free from foul seed; 600 bushels of corn in crib; 100 bushels of choice seed corn; 40 tons of choice timothy hay in barn; 2 stacks of straw; quantity of corn fodder; 6 full blood part ridge cochin roosters. The terms of sale are the same that usually apply to sales.

GEORGE VOGEL, Auctioneer. CHAS. KELLY, Proprietor.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the Trude farm 1½ miles west of Millburn on Monday, February 16, at 10 o'clock a. m.; the following described property to-wit: 3 horses, 1 bay gelding 8 years old; 1 bay gelding 6 years old; 1 bay gelding 2 years old; 1 heavy harness, new; 1 farm harness; 1 double driving harness, plated; 2 single harness, plated; 7 milch cows, 3 colors at foot; 5 heifers, 3 years old, supposed to be in calf; 3 heifers 1 year old; 1 Short Horn bull, 18 months old; 10 spring calves; 1 brood sow; 8 ft. seeder; bob sleigh; Plano grain binder; Deering corn binder; Plano mower; horse rake; corn planter, new; double cultivator; single cultivator; 2 plows; 2 drags; feed cutter; lumber wagon; truck wagon; corn sheller; seed drill, hay rack; milk wagon; cream seperator; churn; milk coans; cream cans; butter jars; seed corn; millet seed; 1 stack of oats; feed; hay fork, rope and pulleys; grain sacks; tank heater; brooder; sundry tools; chairs; tables; bedsteads, mattresses etc. Lunch served at noon. The terms of sale are the same that usually apply to sales.

GEORGE VOGEL, Auctioneer, THOS. SALISBURY, Proprietor.

Having rented my farm I will sell at public auction 3½ miles west of Russel on the state line on Saturday Feb. 7, commence at 10 o'clock, the following property: 27 head of Cattle, 21 cows, 6 fresh, 15 springers; 5, 2-year-old heifers, springers; 1, 7 months old Durham bull; 1 brood sow, 5 shoats; 2 work horses, 10 years old; heavy team harness; single harness; road wagon; truck wagon; lumber wagon; milk wagon; hay rack; 19 shipping cans nearly new; riding cultivator; Bradley sulky plow; walking plow; new Champion mower and hay rake; new McCormic corn binder; lever drag; grind stone; hay fork and rope; 4 stacks of corn; 1 stack of corn stocks; 12 tons millet hay in barn; 15 tons hay in stack. Usual terms. GEO. VOGEL, Auctioneer. CHAS. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.

Notice of Sale For Taxes.

State of Illinois, County of Lake, ss.

Tax purchasers notice to every person in actual possession or occupancy of the following lands or lots; also to the person in whose name the same was taxed; also to the owners of and other parties interested therein, and to all to whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given as by the laws of Illinois made and provided that at a sale of land and lots made in pursuance to the law of the said state by the County Treasurer and Ex-officio County Collector of the said county of Lake at the court house in said county, and under and by virtue of a judgment rendered against said lands and lots for delinquent taxes, interest, penalties and cost due and unpaid thereon, and levied under and authorized by the laws of the State, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1901, V. L. Garnett purchased (and he has duly assigned to certificate of sale to me) the following described real estate taxed in the name of Fredd Class for the year A. D. 1900, to-wit: Lot 8, in Cribb's Subdivision in Section 32, Town 46 North, Range 10 East of the Third Principal Meridian in Lake County, Illinois, for taxes levied and assessed thereon and which was taxed for the year A. D. 1900, and that the time of redemption of said lands or lots from the said sale and purchase will expire at the expiration of two years from the date of said sale, to-wit, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1903. JOHN J. BOSLEY.

Sunny Bank Farm

BY

FLOYD LIVINGSTON

CHAPTER III.

The tears were scarcely yet dried, which he had shed over his mother's coffin, when Cousin Will came to us, and in one corner of his green, oval trunk there lay a tress of soft brown hair, which he had severed from that mother's head. He was the son of my mother's only sister, who, on her death bed, had committed him to the guardianship of my father, asking him to deal gently with her wayward boy, for beneath his faulty exterior there lay a mine of excellence which naught save words of love could fathom.

It was night when he reached Sunny Bank, and I was in bed, but through the closed doors I caught the sound of his voice, and in an instant I experienced a sensation of delight, as if in him I should find a kindred spirit. I could not wait until morning before I saw him, and, rising softly, I groped my way down the dark stairway to a knot hole, which had more than once done me service when sent from the room while my mother and her company told something I was not to hear! He was sitting so that the light of the lamp fell full upon his face, which, with its high, white brow, hazel eyes and mass of wavy hair, seemed to me the most beautiful I had ever seen. Involuntarily I thought of my own plain features, and saying to myself, "He'll never like me, never," I crept back to bed, wondering if it were true that homely little girls made sometimes handsome women.

The next morning, wishing to produce as favorable an impression as possible, I was an unusually long time making my toilet—trying on one dress after another, and finally deciding upon a white cambric, which I never wore except to church, or on some similar occasion. Giving an extra brush to my hair, which had grown out darker and so very curly that Charlie called me "Snarly pate," I started for the breakfast room.

"What upon earth has the child got on?" was grandma's exclamation, while mother bade me "go straight back and change my dress," asking "why I had put on my very best."

"Settin' her cap for Bill, I guess," suggested Charlie, who, boylike, was already on terms of great intimacy with his cousin.

More angry than grieved, I went back to my room, where I pouted for half an hour or more. Then, selecting the worst-looking dress I had, I again descended to the dining room, where Charlie presented me to Will, telling him at the same time "to spare all comments on my appearance, as it made me madder than ch hare to be called ugly."

don't think she's ugly. Anyway, I her looks," said Will, smiling down me with those eyes which have made many a heart beat as mine then.

Will had always lived in the city, and ow, anxious to see the lions of the country at once, he proposed to Charlie a ramble over the farm, inviting me to accompany them, which I did willingly, notwithstanding that Charlie muttered something about "not wanting a gal stuck along."

In the pasture we came across old Sorrel, whom Will said he would ride as they did in a circus, if Charlie would only catch him. This was an easy task, for Sorrel, suspecting no evil, came up to us quite readily, when Will, leaping upon his back, commenced whooping and hallooing so loudly that Sorrel's mettle was up, and for nearly an hour he ran quite as fast as his rider could wish. This was his first day's adventure; the next one was a little different. Finding a cow in the lane, he tried the experiment of milking, succeeding so well that when at night Sally came in with her half-filled pail, she declared that "Line-back was drying up, for she'd only given a drop or so." For this and numerous other misdemeanors, Will also received absolution; but when, on the second Sabbath after his arrival, he and Charlie both were missed from church, whither they had started a full half hour before the rest of our family, father grew fidgety, holding his hymn book wrong side up, and sitting, instead of standing, during the prayer—a thing he was never known to do before. He was very strict in the observance of the fourth commandment, as indeed were most of the citizens of Sunny Bank, it being an almost State prison offense to stay away from church on the Sabbath, or speak above a whisper until after sunset.

For a long time the coming of a circus had been heralded by flaming handbills in red and yellow, one of which Will plastered on to our great barn door, from which conspicuous post it was removed by my father, who conscientiously turned his back upon men and women riding on their heads, declaring it an outrage upon all rules of propriety, and denouncing circuses and circus-going people as utterly low and vulgar. Thus from my earliest remembrance had I been taught, and still my heart would throb faster, whenever, with the beat of the drum and the sound of the bugle, the long procession swept past our door, and more than once I had stolen to the top of the hill, whence could be seen the flonting banner and swaying canvas, watching from afar the evil I dared not approach.

Great, then, was my surprise, when, on the morning of the eventful day, Will suggested that Charlie, John, Lizzie and I should run away in the evening and visit the "doings," as he called it. I was shocked that he should propose my going to such a place. "It was low and vulgar," I told him, "and no one went there but loafers and rowdies."

But he assured me that I was mistaken, saying that "some of our most respectable people attended:" and then he wondered "how I was ever to know anything unless I once in a while went to a circus, or a theater, or something. It was perfectly ridiculous," he said, "for father to keep us cooped up at home. Nobody else did so. There was Lawyer Smith's daughter, and Judge Brown's niece who always went, and if it didn't hurt them it wouldn't hurt me."

Thus Will reasoned, persuading me at last; and just at dark, Lizzie and I, on pretense of going to bed early, went to our room, dressed ourselves in our best, and then when we were ready, got out upon the roof of the woodshed, descending thence by means of a ladder which Will and Charlie brought from the barn. I had the utmost confidence in Will, and yet as I drew near the tent and saw the rabble, whose appearance fully equaled my father's description, I wished myself away. Just then the band inside struck up, and giving my fears to the wind, I pressed forward, once involuntarily turning my head aside as I heard a man near the door exclaim, "Deacon Lee's children, as I live! Is the world coming to an end?"

Instantly my face flushed, for I felt that injustice was done to my father, and my first impulse was to exonerate him from all blame by explaining that we had run away; but ere I could do so, Will pulled me along, and in a moment we were in the close, heated atmosphere of the vast arena, where were congregated more than a thousand people of all ages and conditions. I was confounded, for it seemed to me that each and every one was pointing toward us the finger of scorn. We had been but a short time seated when Will nudged my elbow, and pointing toward a group just entering, said, "See, there's Squire Talbot, his wife and daughter, Dr. Griffin and lots more of Sunny Bank aristocracy. Now, ain't you glad you came?"

I enjoyed it vastly, all except the riding of the girl, who, I fancied, had on her little sister's dress, and when she came out I looked for a place where to hide my head; but hearing the spectators cheer louder than ever, I cast furtive glances at those around me, discovering, to my amazement, that they seemed more delighted with her than with anything else; while, to crown all, I heard Will telling a young man that "she was a splendid rider; that he never saw but one who could beat her." Then turning to Lizzie, he asked if she would not like to ride in that way? With an involuntary shudder I threw my arm round my sister, as if to protect her from what I felt would be worse than a thousand deaths. I felt that not all the wealth of the Indies could tempt me to fill the post that that rider did. Mademoiselle Glaraine was just finishing up her performance by riding around the circle without other support than the poising of one foot on a man's shoulder, when who should appear but our father!

He had missed Will and Charlie from family prayers, and had traced them as far as the pavilion, where the fee receiver demanded a quarter ere he would allow him to enter. It was in vain that father tried to explain matters, saying "he never attended a circus in his life, and what was more, never should; he'd only come for two boys who had run away." The door keeper was incorrigible. "He'd seen just as honest looking men," he said, "who were the greatest cheats in the world, and if father wanted to go in, he could do so by paying the usual fee; if not, he must budge."

Finding there was no alternative, father yielded, and then made his way into the tent, scanning with his keen gray eyes the sea of faces until he singled out Charlie, who was so absorbed in stamping and hallooing at Mademoiselle Glaraine's leaping through a hoop that he never dreamed of father's presence until a rough hand was laid upon his shoulder, and a stern voice demanded of him why he was there? Perfectly thunderstruck, Charlie started to his feet, but before he could make any explanation, father discovered Lizzie and me. 'Twas the first suspicion he had of our being there, and now, when he saw us, he turned pale, and reeled as if smitten by a heavy blow. Had he felled me to the earth it would have hurt me less than did the expression of his face and the tones of his voice, as he said, "You, too, Rosa! I never thought you would thus deceive me."

I began to cry aloud; so did Lizzie, and in this way we made our exit from the circus, followed by Charlie, John and Will—the latter of whom, the moment we were in the open air, began to take the blame all to himself, saying that we never would have thought of going but for him, and suggesting that he alone should be punished, as he was the one most in fault. I thought this was very magnanimous in Will, and I looked up in father's face to see how it affected him, but I could discover nothing, though the hand that held mine trembled violently. I presume he thought that in this case corporal punishment would be of no avail, for we received none, but in various ways were we made to feel that we had lost the confidence of the family. For four long weeks we were each night locked in our rooms while for the same length of time we were kept from school, Lizzie and I reciting our lessons to our mother, while Will, Charlie and John, to use their own words, "worked from morning until night."

But the worst part of it all was the temporary disgrace which our act of disobedience brought upon father. A half-witted fellow, who saw him enter the tent, and who knew that we were there, hurried away to the village with the startling intelligence that "Deacon Lee and all his family were at the circus."

The news spread like wildfire, until by the time it reached us it was a current report that not only was father at the circus, but grandma, too! This was more than the old lady could bear. Sixty-nine years had she lived without ever having had a word breathed against her morals, and now, just as her life's sun was setting, to have such a thing laid to her charge was too much, and she actually worried herself into a fever which confined her to the house for several weeks.

After this adventure it became a serious question in father's mind as to what he should do with Will, who kept our heretofore quiet household in a state of perpetual excitement. Nothing seemed to have the least effect upon him save the mention of his mother, and that for the time being would subdue him; but when temptation came, he invariably yielded, and Charlie, who was an apt scholar, was pretty sure to follow where his wild, dashing cousin led. There scarcely any boyish vice to which was not more or less addicted, and con Lee's sons," who had often up as patterns for their compan began soon to prove the old adag that "evil communications corrupt good manners." After a long consultation, it was decided that he should go to sea, and the next merchantman bound for the East Indies bore on its deck, as a common sailor, our cousin Will, who went from us reluctantly, for to him there was naught but terror, toil and fear in "a life on the ocean wave." But there was no other way to save him, they said, and so with bitter grief at our hearts, we bade adieu to the wayward boy, praying that God would give the winds and waves charge concerning him, and that no danger might befall him when afar on the rolling billows.

CHAPTER IV.

Almost from my earliest remembrance teaching school had been the one great subject which engrossed my thoughts, and frequently, when strolling down the shady hill side which led to our school house, have I fancied myself the teacher, thinking that if such were really the case, my first act should be the chastisement of half a score or more boys who were in the daily habit of annoying me in various ways. Every word and action of my teacher, too, was carefully noted and laid away against the time when I should meet them, and which came much sooner than I anticipated; for one rainy morning when Lizzie and I were playing in the garret, I overheard my father saying there was a chance for Rosa to teach school.

"What, that child!" was my mother's exclamation; but ere he could reply, "the child" had bounded down two pairs of stairs, and stood at his elbow, asking, "Who is it—where is it? And do you suppose I can get a certificate?"

"You teach school! You look like it!" said my sister Juliet. "Why, in less than three days you'd be teetering with the girls, if indeed you didn't climb trees with the boys."

This climbing was undeniably a failing of mine, there being scarcely a tree on the farm on whose topmost limbs I hadn't at some time or other been perched; but I was older now. I was thirteen two days before, and so I reminded Juliet, at the same time begging of father to tell me all about it. It appeared that he had that day met with a Mr. Randall, the trustee of Pine District, who was in quest of a teacher. After learning that the school was small, father ventured to propose me, who, he said, "was crazy to keep school."

"A dollar a week is the most we can give her," returned Mr. Randall; "and if you'll take up with that, mebby we'll try her. New beginners sometimes do the best."

So it was arranged that I was to teach fifteen weeks for four dollars per month, and board round at that! When Mr. Randall came to see me, calling me Miss Lee, and when I was really engaged, my happiness was complete. In a country neighborhood every item of news, however slight, spreads rapidly, and the fact that I was to teach soon became generally known, creating quite a sensation. One old gentleman, who, times innumerable, had held me on his knee, feeding my vanity with flattery, and my stomach with sweetmeats, was quite as much delighted as I, declaring "he always knew I was destined to make something great." Aunt Sally Wright, who looked upon me as a "pert, forward piece," gave her opinion freely. "What! That young one keep school! Is Deacon Lee crazy? Ain't Rosa stuck up enough now? But never mind; you'll see she won't keep out more'n half her time, if she does that." Mrs. Captain Thompson, who was blessed with an overwhelming sense of propriety, was greatly shocked, saying "she'd always thought Mr. Randall knew just enough to hire a child," and consoling herself with the remark that "it was not at all probable I'd get a certificate."

On this point I was myself a little fearful. True, I had been "sent away" to school, and had been flattered into the belief that I possessed far more book knowledge than I did; but this I knew would avail me nothing with the formidable committee who held my destiny in their hands. I ransacked the cupboard, where our school books were kept, all of which were for days my constant companions, and I even slept with one or more of them under my pillow, so that with the earliest dawn I could study. I was just beginning to feel strong in my own abilities, when one Monday morning news was brought us that at three o'clock that afternoon all who were intending to teach were to meet at the house of the Rev. Mr. Parks to be questioned of what they knew and what they didn't know. I was further informed that as there had the year previous been some trouble among the school inspectors, the town had this year thought to obviate the difficulty by electing nine!

One was bad enough; but at the thought of nine men in spectacles my heart sunk within me. In the midst of our trouble, Aunt Sally, whose clothes on Monday morning were always swinging on the line before daylight, came in, and after learning what was the cause of my flushed cheeks, said, by way of comforting me, that "she didn't wonder an atom if I felt streaked, for 'twan't no ways likely I'd pass!"

This roused my pride, and with the mental comment that "I'd pass, for all her," I got myself in readiness, Juliet lending me her green veil, and Anna her fine pocket handkerchief, while mother's soft, warm shawl was wrapped lovingly about me, and Lizzie slipped into my pocket the Multiplication Table, which she thought I might manage to look at slyly in case of an emergency. On our way father commenced the examination by asking me the length of the Mississippi, but I didn't know as it had a length, and in despair he gave up his questioning.

When, at last, the examination commenced, I found, to my great delight, that geography was the subject introduced, and my heart beat high, for I thought of the pages I could repeat and ardently longed for a chance to display! Unfortunately for me, they merely questioned us from the map, and breathlessly I awaited my turn. At length the young lady who sat next to me was asked, "What two rivers unite and form the Ohio?" I looked at her sideways. The bloom deepened on her cheek, and I was sure she had forgotten. Involuntarily I felt tempted to tell her, but did not, and Mr. Parks, looking inquiringly at me, said, "Perhaps the next one can. Ahem!" I spoke out loudly and distinctly, "Alleghany and Monongahela," glancing at my father just in time to catch a nod of encouragement.

"The Nine" were taken by surprise, and instantly three pairs of eyes with ses and six pairs without glasses brought to bear upon me. For rea best known to themselves, they asked me a great variety of questions, all of which I answered correctly—at least, they made no comment, and were evidently vastly amused with their new specimen, asking me how old I was, and exchanging smiles at my reply, "Thirteen, four weeks ago to-day." One of my fellow-teachers, who sat near me, whispered to her next neighbor, "She's older than that, I know;" for which remark I've never quite forgiven her. Arithmetic was the last branch introduced, and as mathematics was rather my forte, I had now no fears of failing—but I did! A question in decimals puzzled me, and coloring to my temples, I replied, "I don't know," while two undeniable tears dropped into my lap.

(To be continued.)

HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY.

Irishman Thought Man's Millinery Bills Must Be Large.

A public school principal of New York City, who, in the summer time, takes parties of East Side children into the country, tells an amusing story in connection with a class of girls to whom he gave a day's outing. They were all dressed in their best, and the principal, who told the experience to a reporter for the New York Times, said that when he had boarded the car and had gazed down the line of the girls' united hat-brims, he felt as if he had got into the hanging gardens of Babylon.

He soon noticed that the other passengers were casting glances in his direction, and since then he has wondered how many of them received the same impression from the party as did an Irishman who occupied the seat behind his.

After they had been spinning along for a while the Irishman leaned forward and touched the principal's shoulder.

"Sure, 'tis a foine big fam'ly ye have," he observed.

"Oh, they are not mine," the principal said.

"Ah, ye needn't be ashamed of 'em, man!" he said. "Sure, they're foine, healthy girls, ivery wan of them."

"But they don't belong to me," repented the principal, laughing.

The Irishman leaned back in his seat, clearly unconvinced. He surveyed the clouds of ribbons, lace and flowers which floated above the bobbing heads of the eight girls, and pretty soon he rose to get off. But on the step he turned.

"Sure, ye must foind it comes high in mill'n'ry," said he.

He Didn't Learn Much.

"And what is your age, madam?" was the lawyer's question.

"My own," she answered, promptly.

"I understand that, madam; but how old are you?"

"I am not old, sir," with indignation.

"I beg your pardon, madam; I mean how many years have you passed?"

"None; the years have passed me."

"How many of them have passed you?"

"All; I never heard of them stopping."

"Madam, you must answer my question. I want to know your age."

"I don't know that the acquaintance is desired by the other side."

"I don't see why you insist upon refusing to answer my question," said the lawyer, coaxingly. "I'm sure I would tell how old I was if I were asked."

"But nobody would ask you, for everybody knows you are old enough to know better than to be asking a woman her age, so there!"

And the lawyer passed on to the next question.

Know How to Quiet the Baby.

"Anyone would know that you were a married man," said the matron on the train that carries commuters to Yonkers. "You know so well how to handle babies."

He had just stopped the howling of her yearling by a method all his own. He was a young man with a struggling mustache, and the woman's noisy appreciation made him redden.

"I just know you have a dear little baby of your own," continued the matron. "I just know you have." The young man shook his head. "You're married, though?"

"Not yet," said the man.

"Oh, my!" exclaimed the woman, and she reddened.

"But I had some baby brothers and sisters once," he explained, and the commuters for three seats up and down the aisle smiled.

Breakfast Food.

The Eskimo stood before his wife, wrapped in her furs, with a look of despair on his face.

"The blubber is gone, we've eaten the last dog and my boots are too thin to make soup of," said the citizen of the far North. "Starvation stares us in the face."

But Mrs. Eskimo smiled serenly. "Not yet," she answered. "I have been reading the advertisements in the magazines and know the value of patent breakfast foods."

The husband looked puzzled.

"We will have a nice dish of flaked snow for breakfast!" concluded his loving wife triumphantly.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Judged by Modern Standard.

"A magnificent work, his latest story, you say?"

"Magnificent! Why, it's the finest story that has been published this century."

"Indeed? What's the general idea?"

"Oh, half-morocco, gold or uncut edges, cloth edition, finished in four colors, with illuminated pages to every chapter."—Baltimore News.

It is true that bachelors are singular fellows, and it is also true that married men lead double lives.

Even in a thorny path a man can avoid stepping on all the thorns.

DIE IN A WRECK.

Twenty-four Persons Are Killed by a Train Collision.

In an appalling train crash at Graceland, N. J., twenty-four persons were killed and over thirty seriously injured. Death came to most of the victims in horrible form, those who were not killed outright being cooked in scalding steam or roasted alive in the blazing wreckage.

The Royal Blue Line express, the most elegantly equipped train in America, crashed into the rear of a local passenger train, crowded almost to suffocation with commuters returning to their homes from New York City. Owing to the hour, 6:45 p. m., there was not a vacant seat, and when the last three cars were telescoped and the two remaining cars seriously wrecked the carnage was extreme. The express was running at a speed of over sixty-five miles an hour when the accident occurred.

Men, women and children were killed and maimed, even before they realized the fate that had overtaken them. Sitting in their seats unconscious of harm, they did not know that the huge iron engine crashing through the train menaced their lives before death, in many instances, had come. The last three cars of the local train were smashed into kindling wood, and to add to the horror of the accident the wreckage took fire. Pinned under the debris, many who had been only slightly injured by the crash were roasted to death before the eyes of the survivors. The cries of the wounded were intermingled with the roar of escaping steam from the engine of the flyer.

The crash of the two colliding trains was heard for miles around and the townspeople rushed to the assistance of the stricken passengers, while the survivors from the ill-fated local and the passengers on the Royal Blue Line train rendered aid in every way possible.

Before the wreckage had cooled the work of getting out the charred bodies began. Men attacked the heap with poles and rods of iron taken from the pile of debris and raked out several arms, legs and heads. Many of those who died will never be recognized, the bodies being burned to a crisp.

The local had left New York fifteen minutes before the express, but had to stop at several more stations. When the local came to the switch where it had been ordered to change onto the other track to allow the express to pass it was found that a freight train blocked the track and new orders were given to proceed to Dunellen before crossing on the other track. Shortly after receiving the orders the local was forced to stop because of a hot box and this delayed her for some moments. A flagman was sent back to flag the express and also given instructions to place torpedoes on the line. Whether he did so or not can never be known, as he was among those who were killed by the collision.

HONORS TO M'KINLEY.

President Roosevelt and Other Distinguished Guests Attend Banquet.

William McKinley's birthday was celebrated at Canton, Ohio, Tuesday, by the most distinguished gathering of visitors that the city has ever seen. President Roosevelt was the chief speaker at the banquet held in the evening, and Judge William R. Day, who was President McKinley's Secretary of State, and whose selection for the United States Supreme Court has just been announced by President Roosevelt, acted as toastmaster.

President Roosevelt arrived from Washington in a special train at 2 p. m., and was driven to the McKinley home, in North Market street, where he paid his respects to Mrs. McKinley. Then his party proceeded to Westlawn Cemetery, where they paid a silent tribute of respect to the illustrious dead. Preceding the banquet the President held a reception at the Hotel McKinley.

The guests at the banquet, which was held in the Grand Opera House, numbered 450. Among those at the speakers' table were: Secretary Root, Private Secretary Cortelyou, General S. B. M. Young, General Leonard Wood, General Luke E. Wright, Vice Governor of the Philippines; Surgeon General Rixey, Captain W. S. Cowles, the President's naval aid; Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, his military aid; Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brigham, Representative W. B. Tayler, James W. Grant, Colonel Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, J. G. Schmidlapp, H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, Charles Emory Smith, Judge Harter, Judge Smyser and Alfred C. Eynon.

President Roosevelt's speech opened with an analysis of the circumstances in which the great men of American political history had been developed. Continuing he said:

"It was given to President McKinley to take the foremost place in our political life at a time when our country was brought face to face with problems more momentous than any whose solution we have ever attempted, save only in the Revolution and in the Civil War; and it was under his leadership that the nation solved these mighty problems aright. Therefore he shall stand in the eyes of history not merely as the first man of his generation, but as among the greatest figures in our national life, coming second only to the men of the two great crises in which the Union was founded and preserved."

The long steady rise to fame and power of Mr. McKinley was sketched by President Roosevelt and the former's remarkable popularity was declared to be due to the confidence of the plain people in him.

Nebraska Bank Raided.

Four men robbed the Citizens' Bank of Waterloo, Neb., and escaped with $3,500 in cash, after exchanging shots with a squad of citizens attracted to the scene by the explosion of the safe, which was wrecked. While two of the robbers worked inside the bank the other two stood guard.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

It is reported that there are at work 456 more foreign missionaries this year than ever before.

A John Wesley rescue mission is to be established in the Bowery, New York, by the Methodists of that city.

The work of the Bible schools in Vermont is being pressed with new vigor and with increased regard to the scientific method.

COAL WILL STAY HIGH

MINERS' LEADERS SAY LITTLE RELIEF IS IN SIGHT.

Vice President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America Makes Prediction that Consumers Must Pay Fancy Prices for Two Years.

"There will be no relief in the coal situation this winter. Phenomenal prices will be maintained for the next six months or more, and coal will be higher during the next two years than it has been in twenty years past. Grand juries may indict and government investigations may be conducted, but all attempts to bring relief will fail."

The above positive statement was made by Vice-President Thomas Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, an authority on the bituminous coal situation, to a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, at Indianapolis. His statement was indorsed by other leading representatives of the anthracite miners, who declared there could be no relief so far as the coal situation was concerned for months to come. Many prominent delegates from different parts of the country indorsed the views of their national official and few, if any, offered any hope for immediate relief.

What Brought About the High Prices.

Vice-President Lewis said: "The present conditions of the coal trade and the seeming scarcity of coal has been brought about by a combination of circumstances that cannot be regulated at this time. We all recognize a natural increase in the demand for coal in this country requires a large increase in production. The additional increases in the demand for export and to the requirements of this country as a world power have added largely to the necessity for an increased production of coal.

"In the midst of this peculiar situation the strike that took place in the anthracite regions deprived the general market of about 25,000,000 tons of anthracite fuel, which could not be replaced by the bituminous production, inasmuch as the carrying facilities used in handling anthracite coal could not be utilized to take the bituminous coal to the markets.

"When the anthracite strike was ended many people were led to believe that the markets would resume their normal condition and that coal could be purchased at a reasonable price. They did not realize that the railroads were already taxed to their full capacity in handling the increased tonnage of the last few years. Many people wonder why there has been such a phenomenal increase in railroad tonnage and have not stopped to think that thousands of tons of the products of American manufacturers that are being shipped to all parts of the world must first be handled by the railroads before being consigned to the vessels that take them to foreign ports. This heavy traffic could not be neglected, even for the transportation of the much-needed coal from the mines to the market.

Railroads Cannot Help Themselves.

"The railroad officials, that have been charged with conspiring to keep up prices, are not to blame. They did not anticipate such a large increase in the volume of business and did not make the proper preparations for equipping their roads with more rolling stock and motive power. Engines and cars are needed now, but they cannot be got right away or for months to come, and the coal situation will not be relieved until the much-needed rolling stock and engines are secured.

"There is no scarcity of coal at the mines. There are thousands of mine workers employed only four or five hours a day, not because they don't want to work but because the railroads cannot handle the coal they mine.

"The present phenomenal prices of coal will probably not continue more than six or eight months, but the selling price of coal in the next two years will be much higher than it has been for the last twenty years.

"In addition to the above reasons for keeping up the prices the railroads, on account of the increased cost of construction and equipment, are going to advance freight rates on coal. This has already been done in several cases and it will be added to the selling price.

"I can see no hope for relief at present and make this statement because I do not believe false hopes should be entertained by the public."

Representatives from the anthracite regions said the shortage of coal through the strike amounted to about 25,000,000 tons, equal to about 75,000,000 tons of bituminous, and that it would be impossible to overcome such a shortage with the present demand. They said the anthracite operators would not attempt to increase the output, as they had a steady trade and did not want to increase it. They believed the shortage would have to be made up with bituminous and declared such a task almost impossible.

FIFTY DEAD IN A FIRE.

Wing of Colney Hatch Insane Asylum in England Is Burned Down.

About fifty insane patients were burned to death by a fire at the Colney Hatch asylum in England. The outbreak occurred in the Jewish wing of the institution. The flames spread with great rapidity and before they could be got under control five wooden buildings, including dormitories and the doctors' apartments, were wiped out.

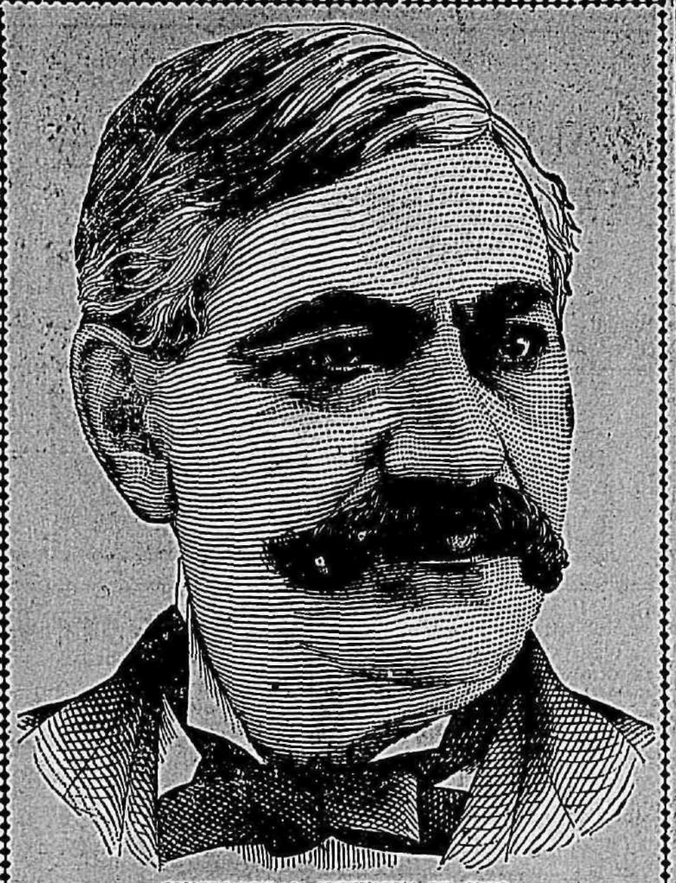
There were nearly 600 women in the burned annex at the time the fire was discovered and most of them were safely transferred to the main building, which was uninjured. Some, however, escaped, rendering it difficult to ascertain the exact number of those burned to death. All the victims were lunatics. Their charred bodies presented a horrifying spectacle.

All efforts of the officials were directed to removing the insane inmates, who became wild with excitement and were so panic-stricken that not only were they unable to help themselves, but they greatly impeded the operations of those who were trying to save them.

Since Sept. 30, 1902, 265 persons have been killed by trains and 2,613 injured. The total number of derailments and collisions was 2,458, of which 1,444 were collisions and 1,014 derailments.

Lumber pilers, Duluth, Minn., struck for $2.35 a day.

CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON OF OHIO.

Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State, but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peruna came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison, Member of Congress.

THE season of catching cold is upon us. The cough and the sneeze and the nasal twang are to be heard on every hand. The origin of chronic catarrh, *the most common and dreadful of diseases*, is a cold.

This is the way the chronic catarrh generally begins. A person catches cold, which hangs on longer than usual. The cold generally starts in the head and throat. Then follows sensitiveness of the *air passages* which incline one to catch cold very easily. At last the person has a cold all the while seemingly, more or less discharge from the nose, hawking, spitting, frequent clearing of the throat, nostrils stopped up, full feeling in the head, and sore, inflamed throat.

The best time to treat catarrh is at the very beginning. A bottle of Peruna properly used, never fails to cure a common cold, thus preventing chronic catarrh.

While many people have been cured of chronic catarrh by a single bottle of Peruna, yet, as a rule, when the catarrh becomes thoroughly fixed more than *one bottle is necessary to complete a cure*. Peruna has cured cases innumerable of catarrh of twenty years' standing. It is the best, if not the only internal remedy for chronic catarrh in existence.

But prevention is far better than cure. Every person subject to catching cold should take Peruna at once at the slightest *symptom of cold or sore throat* at this season of the year and thus prevent what is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh.

Send for free book on catarrh, entitled "Winter Catarrh," by Dr. Hartman. "Health and Beauty" sent free to women only.

Ask your Druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac.

Back up to the fire to-night and have some one rub your LAME BACK with

Mexican Mustang Liniment

You'll sleep like a top and have a good, sound back free from pain in the morning.

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W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$25,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.



Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for $3.50 and $3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $4 and $5.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $3 shoes are worn by thousands of men who have been paying $4 and $5, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50 or $3.00.

He has convinced them that the style, fit, and wear of his $3.50 and $3.00 shoes is just as good. Give them a trial and save money.

Notice Increase in Business: 1899 Sales: $23,203,883.21 1903 Sales: $25,024,340.00 Again of $2,820,456.79 in Four Years.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth $6.00 Compared with Other Makes.

The best Imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.

Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE

CATARRH



Druggists, 50 Cts.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

MURDER WILL OUT!

So will a CORN if You use A-CORN SALVE. Price per box, 15 cents. Sample box, 10 cents. Cash with order. A-CORN SALVE CO., Ionia, Mich.

S. N. U. No. 6—1903

WANTED—ACTIVE LOCAL SOLICITORS TO HANDLE CUBAN INVESTMENTS good proposition to good men. E. M. MA... 6½, Habana, Cuba.

CONGRESS

In the Senate Wednesday Mr. Rawlins called up his resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate the proceedings of a number of courts-martial in the Philippines. A sharp debate ensued, in which Messrs. Lodge, Beveridge, Carmack, Proctor and Tillman participated, alleged abuses in the army being the subject. Mr. Quay stopped the debate by demanding the regular order. Discussion of the statehood bill thereupon was resumed, and Mr. Lodge addressed the Senate in opposition to the omnibus measure, speaking for two hours and a half. An attempt by Mr. Aldrich to divide the time of the Senate between the statehood bill and other business failed, Mr. Quay objecting. The House made slow progress with the Indian appropriation bill, covering only about eight pages in over four hours. Amendments were agreed to appropriating $21,300 for a survey of the Pine Ridge reservation, South Dakota, and striking out the appropriation of $10,000 for a warehouse at St. Louis. The Senate amendments to the bill to amend the bankruptcy act were agreed to.

In the Senate Thursday Mr. Lodge concluded his remarks in opposition to the omnibus statehood bill, and Mr. Bard, of California, also spoke in opposition to it. Just before the Senate adjourned Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, took occasion to say that the proposition of Senator Quay to tack the statehood bill on an appropriation bill was not extraordinary. Legislation had been placed on appropriation bills before by the will of the Senate. Mr. Clay, of Georgia, expressed the same view in a few remarks. A message from the President was read, in which he asked for the necessary power to co-operate with Mexico and China regarding the restoration of the parity of silver and gold. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. A Senate bill was passed authorizing the building of dams and other improvements on the Columbia River in Washington. The House passed the Indian appropriation bill and began consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio) continued his criticism of the extravagance of the items of the Indian bill to the end, but his three days' attack on the bill was not productive of many reductions.

The day in the Senate Friday was set apart to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. McMillan. At the conclusion of the routine business Mr. Burrows (Mich.) called up the resolutions relative to his late colleague and paid an earnest tribute to his memory. Then the following Senators spoke: Allison (Iowa), Cockrell (Mo.), Morgan (Ala.), Platt (Conn.), Hale (Maine), Foster (La.), Aldrich (R. I.), Warren (Wyo.), Gallinger (N. H.), Lodge (Mass.), Perkins (Cal.), Tillman (S. C.), Bacon (Ga.), Fairbanks (Ind.), Depew (N. Y.), and Alger (Mich.). In the absence of Speaker Henderson Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) presided in the House. The report of the memorial of the national Red Cross Society, sent to Congress Thursday, was ordered printed as an executive document. The House then proceeded to the consideration of private claims bills. A large number were passed in committee of the whole.

The greater part of the time of the Senate Saturday was devoted to exercises in connection with the acceptance from the State of Maryland of statues of Charles Carroll and John Hanson, which will henceforth stand in Statuary Hall at the national capitol. A number of bills were passed, including the House bill providing for the creation of a general staff of the army. The statehood bill was not considered, but it holds its place on the calendar. A House bill was passed appropriating $3,850 for the improvement and care of "Confederate Mound," in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago. After three hours of general debate upon the postoffice appropriation bill, which was made notable by a speech in favor of tariff reform by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, who is a candidate for the Democratic leadership of the next House, the House suspended public business and listened to three addresses by Mr. Penrose of Maryland, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Schirm of Maryland, on the life and public services of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and John Hanson, two signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose statues have been erected by the State of Maryland in Statuary Hall. Resolutions also were adopted formally accepting the statues on behalf of the government.

Memorial session for the late Senator James McMillan, of Michigan, was held by the House on Sunday.

The Senate on Monday had the army appropriation bill under consideration. It was about to be passed when Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, requested that it go over to permit some amendments to be offered. The statehood bill was up for a short time, and Messrs. Bard and Quarles spoke in opposition to it. The House passed about forty bills under suspension of the rules. The most important of them was a bill to authorize a resumption of the negotiations with Great Britain for the preservation of the Alaskan fur seals and to give the Secretary of the Treasury authority, if a modus vivendi is not concluded prior to the opening of the pelagic sealing season this year, to exterminate the seal herd on the Pribylov Islands, except 10,000 females and 1,000 males. The Senate bill appropriating $1,500,000 for a new Department of Agriculture building was passed.

In the National Capital.

William E. Curtis says New York Democrats are united on Alton B. Parker as presidential candidate and are actively booming him.

Agricultural Department experiments with adulterated foods may be abandoned by Dr. Wiley because people hail him on streets as "borax" and regard his tests as joke.

Commander Thomas B. Howard, now at the naval academy, has been selected as the first commanding officer of the monitor Nevada, which will be placed in commission during February.

Royal Coin Collector.

King Victor Emmanuel possesses one of the finest collections of coins in the world. Some time ago he acquired the famous Marignoli collection, and he has now upward of fifty thousand specimens.

His majesty's passion for numismatics dates from his childhood, when his English governess, Miss Lee, started a collection of coins on her own account while she was in Rome. King Victor Emmanuel's hobby is one that is shared in by his wife, Queen Elena, and it is said that their acquaintance was made over certain rare coins which the young Montenegrin Princess happened to possess, and which the then Crown Prince of Italy was desirous of obtaining.

His majesty's collection of coins now fills some twenty-four cupboards in one of the rooms of the Quirinal, and not even the cares of State prevent his enjoyment of his hobby.

Would Carry Conviction.

Prisoner—Wouldn't it be better to let me tell my own story? Don't you think it would be believed?

Lawyer—That's just the trouble. It would carry conviction.—Philadelphia Record.

Three solid through trains daily Chicago to California. Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line.

If you look attractive at breakfast you will be more likely to have your husband's company at dinner.

The number of cattle in Argentina is estimated at 25,000,000.

Chicago, St. Paul-Minneapolis, four daily trains via the Chicago and Northwestern Ry.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

MILLIONAIRE SUES FOR DOLLAR.

St. Louisian Wants Traction Company to Make Good a Counterfeit.

Though a reputed millionaire, Henry J. Cantwell, a lawyer and promoter of mining industries, has brought suit against the St. Louis Traction Company for $1. In the trial of the case a decision given by Lork Coke in England 400 years ago has been brought up as being effective in Missouri now.

Mr. Cantwell alleges that he boarded a street car a few weeks ago, with two friends, and gave the conductor a $2 bill, the only change he had, in payment of the fares, receiving back $1.85, which he did not examine carefully, not doubting that it was good money.

After alighting from the car Mr. Cantwell and his two friends went to a summer garden, and at the entrance the dollar he had received from the conductor was refused as counterfeit. He and his companions then examined the bill for the first time and admitted the truth of the ticket seller's assertion.

Mr. Cantwell the next day wrote a note to the St. Louis Traction Company explaining the circumstances and asking reimbursement for the spurious dollar, which he inclosed. Instead of complying with his request the company, through one of its officials, wrote him a letter asking him for the number of the conductor who had given the counterfeit money and the number of the car on which he had ridden.

Naturally Mr. Cantwell was unable to give this data, and replied that he was not in the habit of making notes of such details during his street car excursions. The traction company then flatly refused to give a good dollar for the bad one, declaring that should it do so a precedent would be established opening the way for all the spurious money in the city to be unloaded upon it for redemption.

Mr. Cantwell insisted that he should be reimbursed, contending that the company was responsible for the acts of its employes. The stubbornness of the traction officials incensed him, and he appealed to the courts.

In the answer to his suit the attorney for the company acknowledged the passing of the counterfeit dollar. He denied, however, that the company was liable, and in support of his contention cited the decision of Lord Coke of 400 years ago, in which the English jurist held that anyone who accepted counterfeit money did so at his own risk, must bear the loss and could not recover from the person passing it in a civil suit. As the common law of Missouri is based on the old English common law, says a correspondent, the company's attorney held that the decision of Lord Coke showed the traction company was not liable to the plaintiff.

Women Suffer

Hard to attend to daily duties with a back that aches like the toothache. A woman's kidneys give her constant trouble. Backache is the first warning of sick kidneys and should never be neglected.

Urinary disorders annoy, embarrass and worry womankind. Dangerous diabetes, dropsy and Bright's disease are sure to follow if the kidneys are neglected.

Read how to cure the kidneys and keep them well.

Mrs. James Beck of 314 West Whitesboro street, Rome, N. Y., says: "I was troubled with my kidneys for eight or nine years; had much pain in my back; as time went on I could hardly endure it; I could not stand except for a few moments at a time; I grew weak and exhausted; I could not even do light housework, let alone washing and ironing; I could not stoop or bend; my head ached severely; I was in pain from my head down to my heels; centering in the kidneys it was a heavy, steady, sickening ache; I could not rest nights, and got up mornings weak and tired. I thought I was about done for, when I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised for kidney complaints, and got them at Broughton & Graves' drug store. Within a week after commencing their use I began to improve, and from that time on rapidly grew better. I used five boxes in all and was cured. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to many others, and my case ought to convince the most skeptical sufferer to give them a fair trial."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. James Beck will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Four million dollars is the sum annually left in Paris by visiting Americans, according to a writer in the Petit Parisien. Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes is credited with spending $20,000 a year on gowns purchased there, and Mrs. Mackay sometimes orders $10,000 or $15,000 worth at a time. Among male customers the best are said to be Morgan, Carnegie, Schwab and Vanderbilt.

Brooklyn, N. Y., was named by the Dutch from a small village near Amsterdam named Breuckelen. The name is found in the city archives spelled Bereuckelen, Breucklen, Broucklyn, Brocklyn, Breuklyn, Brockland, Brucklynd and finally Brooklyn.

Any one can dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYE, no experience required.

Bath-tubs are to be made of glass—cheaper and better than porcelain, they say.

FITS *Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise.* DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Petersburg's authorities disinfect small coins.

The Overland Limited, solid train, Chicago to the Coast daily. Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line.



Don't wait until your sufferings have driven you to despair, with your nerves all shattered and your courage gone.

Help and happiness surely awaits you if you accept Mrs. Pinkham's advice. Disease makes women nervous, irritable, and easily annoyed by children and household duties; such women need the counsel and help of a woman who understands the peculiar troubles of her sex; that woman is Mrs. Pinkham, who with her famous medicine, **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, has restored more sick and discouraged women to health and happiness than any other one person. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. Write today, do not wait.

Will not the volumes of letters from women who have been made strong by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound convince others of the virtues of this great medicine?

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me?"

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. If you have some derangement of the feminine organism try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It will surely help you.

Mrs. Emilie Seering, 174 St. Ann's Ave., New York City, writes:



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—If women who are always blue and depressed and nervous would take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** they would find it the medicine they need to bring them to a more cheerful frame of mind. I was terribly worried and down and was thin and bloodless. My back ached all the time, no matter how hard I tried to forget it or change my position to ease it, and the pain at the base of my brain was so bad that I sometimes thought that I would grow crazy; I had the blues so much and was always so depressed I could not seem to shake them off; half of the time I did not seem to have the courage to do my work; everything seemed to go wrong with me, and I was always worrying and fearing the worst. I began to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** After the first few doses a load seemed lifted from my shoulders, I felt better in every way. The blues left me and my head stopped aching; before long my back was better too, and I looked younger and stronger I took six bottles in all, and it is with thankfulness that I acknowledge that my present good health is due to the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**"

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial, which will prove its absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets**

...MLY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe; 10, 25 and 50 cents per box. *Write for free sample, and booklet on health.* Address 433

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

Capsicum Vaseline

Put Up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps, we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.
17 State St., New York City.

SAVE MONEY

Buy your goods at Wholesale Prices.

Our 1,000-page catalogue will be sent upon receipt of 15 cents. This amount does not even pay the postage, but it is sufficient to show us that you are acting in good faith. Better *send for it now.* Your neighbors trade with us—why not you also?

Montgomery Ward & Co. CHICAGO

The house that tells the truth.

SALZER'S SEEDS



John A Salzer

Beardless Barley *is prodigally prolific,* yielding for Mrs. E. Wells, Orleans Co., N. Y., 141 bu. per acre. Does well everywhere.

20th Century Oats. The oat marvel, producing 200 to 300 bus. per acre. The U. S. Ag. Department calls Salzer's Seed Oats the best. That Pays.

Golden Oats Corn. (New) 300 bushels per acre; truly a wonderful variety.

Macaroni Wheat. Greatest wheat on earth for arid, dry, hot soils—yields 45 bus. per acre. Introduced by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. It's a wonder.

Spelts. Greatest cereal food on earth—80 bus. grain and 6 tons magnificent hay per acre. That Pays.

Victoria Rape makes it possible to grow hogs, sheep and cattle at a cost of but 1c a lb. Marvelously prolific, does well everywhere. That Pays.

Bromus Inermis this and Billion Dollar Grass are the two most wonderful grasses of the century. BROMUS produces 6 tons and Billion Dollar Grass 15 tons of hay and lots and lots of pasturage besides, per acre. Grows wherever soil is found.

Potatoes $2.50 per 1,000,000 bushels

$10 We want to make it great fo... offer to... sample.

Tens... Clover... $10 to... great... ations are to be ...aving success... ...e examination, ...ion is honestly ...on lines that ...the applicants' ...d secure a high... ...no incompe... ...would do away ...useless appoint... ...efficiency of the ...t the prospect of ...y with the fear ...g done their work ...ct that nearly all ...ent conditions are ...mation and dire... the zealous per... ing vaginal do... the other failure to ... and whiten ...gates. It would put ... card will do.

Sold by dru... on a higher moral ... cents, large bo... enable the heads of ... devote their time to ... office instead of wast... portion on politicians ... ding friends and pun... by appointments and ... very truly,

JOSEPH POWELL.

FREE T... PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

... Paxtine fo... treatment of... and dire... ing vaginal do... tarrh, as a mo... and whiten ... card will do.

R. PAXTON C...

THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

For stultified and retrogressive politics commend us to old Virginia. Not content with embalming General Lee and Jeff Davis in bronze at Richmond they are now trying to have a statute of Lee placed in the capitol of the nation that he fought to disrupt. An epidemic of common sense would cause a great sensation in Virginia.

Senator Tillman has not yet completed his speech alleged to deal with the coal situation but actually calculated to inspire hatred of the rich in the hearts of the poor and illinformed. If the republicans can prevent it he will be afforded no opportunity to continue his inflamatory utterances.

The Commoner makes flings at the profit sharing plans of the steel trust. The employees of the trust, however, are entering into the plan with a heartiness that shows their appreciation of the oppertunity. Has Mr. Bryan any profit sharing with his employees?

Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, celebrated his re-election to the Senate by securing the passage of a much needed law whereby the United States Land Agents are enabled to subpoena witnesses and compel them to testify under oath.

The New York Journal has rechristened itself as the New York American, but it still has its same old spasms in various styles of type and party-colored thought. The American is the leader in yellow-poster journalism.

There need be no fear of an adverse decision on the Alaskan boundary dispute. The evidence of this country is unimpeachible and even were it impossible to reach a decision no harm would have been done.

The new Governor of Pennsylvania criticises Mr. Carnegie for spending money out side the state. Mr. Carnegie has enough criticism from small minds to make a man of small mind misanthropic.

What an indictment of South Carolina it is that the people of the country believe that it will be impossible to convict Jim Tillman of murder, even with the clear and undisputed facts now known.

President Roosevelt may have to have his hand lanced as a result of his single-stick exercises with General Leonard Wood. Would that Wood would depart for the Philippines.

Senator Bailey's attempt to hold up all legislation until he secured the passage of a bill in the direct interest of a firm of Chicago financiers has met with ignominous defeat.

The republicans in Congress will pass needed trust legislation if the democrats will only abandon the statehood deadlock whica is preventing all legislation in the Senate.

The reference of the Alaskan boundary dispute to a commission of six, three to be appointed by this country and three by Great Britain, is a triumph of American diplomacy.

The Cuban treaty, the Columbian treaty and now the Alaskan treaty promises to constitute a grand monument to the diplomatic ability of the present administration.

Ben Tillman says he dosen't visit the present occupant of the White House. The horse he has a bit of sense the bullock's but a fool, and the Carolina Mule's a mule.

The increase of the appropriation for free seeds from $270,000 to $300,000 merits the condemnation of every intelligent citizen regardless of party.

The democratic party used to be a respectable organization until it consented to become the tin can to Bryan's failures.

The diplomacy of John Hay promises to gain another triumph in the Venezuela case.

They wont hang Jim Tillman. A white skin covers many crimes in the Tillman State.

Croker says its all a mistake, he is coming back but he does not care for politics.

Lead to Use of Alcohol.

Careful observations have shown again and again that there is an intimate relation between diet and alcoholism, especially that tea, coffee and condiments lead to the use of alcohol. It has also been demonstrated that flesh eating creates a thirst for alcoholic beverages and an appetite for tobacco, the use of which almost invariably leads, sooner or later, to the use of alcohol in one form or another.

fee... keep... did ... always ... it would... Thus... last; and... pretense... our ... and th...

Government of Venezuela.

...enezuela is governed by a president and two Houses of Congress. The ... was changed year from ... to Los Teques.

MOMENTOUS PERIOD

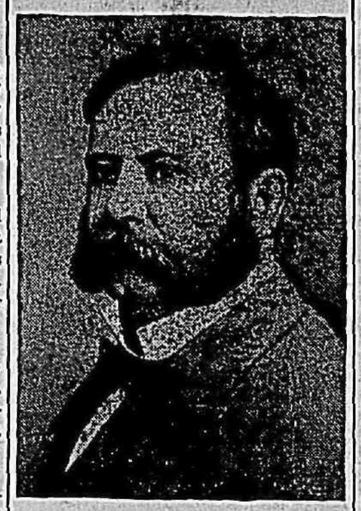
This Week to Mark the Critical Point in the History of the Present Legislature.

REPORT OF RULES COMMITTEE

Leaders of Organization Supporters Express Indifference Regarding Action of the Minority.

Springfield, Ills., Feb. 3.—In the opinion of many veteran politicians the present week will mark the critical period in the history of the forty-third general assembly. The factions are expected to show their hands, the minority will ascertain what assistance it may expect from the majority and the general alignment to be taken by each member through the session is likely to be established.

Stories of projected conferences between the followers of Judge Sherman and the organization Republicans of the house have circulated to-day with



LIEUT. GOV. NORTHCOTT.

the same persistence with which they were spread last week. It is evident that the administration supporters are anxious for a clear understanding of what they may expect from the minority faction before the report of the committee on rules is submitted on the floor of the house.

No Proposition to Make.

Former Speaker Sherman to-day reiterated the statement made at the close of last week's work—he had made no proposition to the organization crowd and he had none to make. In spite of this assertion several of the administration men have steadfastly circulated reports that a conference would be held to-night, evidently with the hope that the general discussion of the subject would have the effect of bringing about a meeting.

Aside from the speculation as to the probability of a conference of the representatives of the Republican interests, interest generally attaches to the prospective report of the committee on rules. They also declare that they are willing to give a roll call on the question. A belief is professed that when the critical moment comes several of the Sherman followers, who they allege have been wavering in their fealty to the former speaker, will desert his ranks and vote to sustain the speaker. They also claim to expect some assistance from the Democratic side of the house.

Scoffs at the Suggestion.

Representative Johnson scoffs at the suggestion that any of the Democrats will support the organization faction of the Republicans in the creation of house rules. "Speaker Miller dares not grant us a roll call upon the question of adopting an amendment to the rules," he declared. "His policy is very plain. When the Sherman amendment is presented he will declare it lost on a viva voce vote. Then he will give a roll call upon the adoption of the rules. With the amendment out of the way he will have no trouble with his roll call. But the Sherman amendment will be killed with the gavel."

More feeling is in evidence among the lawmakers to-day than was apparent at any time before the speakership contest was settled. A spirit of antagonism prevails among all factions. The direct slap given Lieutenant Governor Northcott just prior to last week's adjournment, when the senate took away from its president one of the chief privileges he has enjoyed for years past, is largely accountable for the state of affairs. Although Mr. Northcott has given out a statement in which he quietly submits to the will of the chamber, it is known that he is deeply affected by the action of the members, which was unexpected and unprepared for.

New Rule Arouses Feeling.

Another act that has aroused much feeling in the senate was the adoption of the new rule requiring a suspension of the rules of order to recall a bill from committee. A two-thirds vote is required to suspend the rules and opponents of the plan declare that its adoption takes away one of the sacred privileges of the majority.

Senator Parker is particularly energetic in his denunciation of the new rule, and declares his intention of putting the senators upon record on every possible occasion when a measure is held up by a committee. "Even though this two-thirds rule will make it impossible to get these bills before the senate," declared Senator Parker, "I shall accomplish two objects. The people of Illinois shall know the far-reaching consequences of such a rule, and they also shall know the attitude of the members of the senate with respect to each bill in question. I am in the fight against this rule to the end—until it is rescinded or until the day of final adjournment. The voters shall know how the senate accomplishes or hinders legislation."

The promise is made by Speaker Miller that the house committee, which it was expected would be announced last week, will be made public before the expiration of the present legislative week. With the house rules agreed upon and that vexatious question out of the way, the speaker will be thoroughly informed regarding the attitude of the men before him, and one can name his committeemen with a certain knowledge as to what assistance or interference he may expect from each.

List Far From Complete.

Although the pay rolls for the first twenty days of the session have been made up and most of those fortunate enough to be enrolled thereon have already cashed their warrants over the treasurer's counter, the list of legislative employes is still far from complete. None of the committee clerks has been named up to the present time and there are many other positions yet to be filled—that is, from the public angle of vision. The ranks of the army of hangers-on is as great now as at any time since the opening of the session. There are a dozen persons on hand for each position to be filled and every one of them, more or less, hope of securing the place he coveta.

Of bills that have already been introduced in the assembly probably none has met with more favor among the members than the one introduced by Representative Wheeler, which is aimed to abolish the loan shark evil. Officers of the State Federation of Labor have indorsed the measure and a widespread sentiment in its favor has developed. The necessity for the law was made apparent by a recent decision of the appellate court in which it was held that assignments of wages are valid and may be enforced under the existing statutes. The Wheeler bill provides that every assignment or transfer of wages or other emoluments not earned and payable at the time of the assignment shall be void and without effect.

Militia to Prevent Prize Fights.

Several assemblymen already have received appeals from their constituents for their support of the Landmesser bill, amending the law in relation to prize fighting. It is the object of the author of the measure to make it an imperative duty of the executive to order out the military forces whenever he may deem such action necessary to prevent a prize fight, sparring or boxing exhibition. The law is fixed so that the governor need not wait for the sheriff of the county to act or to call upon him for assistance.

An unusual amount of lobbying is anticipated in the progress of the Berry bill, which is intended to prevent the employment of special attorneys by state boards and commissions. The passage of the measure would take away the sinecures of several whose names now appear upon the state pay rolls, and if the measure is made into law the action will be taken in the face of a strong opposition. Under the bill's provisons it shall be the duty of the attorney general to institute all suits in which the state is interested.

Supported by Grand Army Men.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic are rallying to the support of the measure introduced by Senator Stubblefield, which authorizes the admision of the wives of veteran soldiers and sailors to the soldiers' and sailors' home at Quincy. A provison of the bill that meets with special favor is that providing that if the husband receives a pension from the federal government it shall be turned into the treasury of the home, to be expended for clothing for the wife. The object of the proposed act is to avoid separating husband and wife when they become too old to look after themselves. Under its provisions the widow shall be removed to the Soldiers' Widows' home at Wilmington upon the death of the husband.

Members of state boards and commisions and the heads of different departments under the jurisdiction of the governor will meet with Governor Yates at the executive mansion tomorrow morning. The conference is for the purpose of discussing the matter of appropriations and other legislation to be sought at the present session.

Educators Are Jubilant.

Educators of Illinois are jubilant over the representation accorded this state on the programme of the annual meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Educational association, to be held Feb. 24-26 in Cincinnati. Illinois has a larger representation on the programme than any two other states, including the following: William H. Hatch, superintendent of the Oak Park schools; Edwin G. Cooley, superintendent of schools in Chicago; Alfred Bayliss, state superintendent of public instruction; Miss Florence Holbrook, principal of the Forestville state normal school; Charles A. McMurray of the same institution, and C. M. Parker, editor of an educational publication at Taylorville.

President L. D. Yager of Alton has called a meeting of the Illinois League of Corporation Counsels to be held in Springfield Friday, Feb. 10, to discuss plans for prospective legislation.

S. LEIGH CALL.

A MONUMENT TO AVARICE.

Bankers' Proposition Staggered Even Wall Street Magnate.

Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban minister, is one of the youngest diplomats at the capital. He did not come as a stranger to Washington. His outspoken and constant advocacy of Cuban independence before the outbreak of the last revolution forced him to leave his native land and seek refuge in the United States. With Estrada Palma, now president, Nestor Ponce de Leon and other prominent Cubans, he formed the Cuban Junta in New York to further the cause of independence. They made every effort to send funds, supplies and munitions of war to the insurgents. An appeal was made to New York capitalists to advance money on bands authorized by the revolutionary government, to be paid when Cuba was free. Such security was not tempting to reluctant capital, but finally a New York firm made an offer to take a limited amount of 6 per cent Cuban bonds at 10 cents on the dollar. The demands of the hour were so pressing that a meeting of the Junta was called to consider the proposition. After some discussion by other members Mr. Quesada rose to speak.

"My countrymen," said he, "this morning I went into Wall street and had the pleasure of meeting a celebrated captain of industry, to whom I submitted the proposition that had been made to us, and begged him to advise us, which he kindly consented to do."

"What did he say?" asked the other members of the Junta.

"His opinion," replied Mr. Quesada, "was that we should have the proposition carefully engrossed and framed, and that we should then preserve it as a monument to the avarice of the nineteenth century."—New York Tribune.

Increasing Use of Snuff.

The snuff users in the United States have increased in number about 6 per cent a year for several years, taking the annual consumption of snuff as the basis of calculation. The aggregate weight of purchases of stuff than last year was 18,000,000 pounds.

The Way He Lost Them.

"He looks as if he hadn't a friend in the world."

"Well, he hasn't, if you take his way of looking at it. He judges his 'friends' by their willingness to lend him their money.

Sick Blood

Feed pale girls on Scott's Emulsion.

We do not need to give all the reasons why Scott's Emulsion restores the strength and flesh and color of good health to those who suffer from sick blood.

The fact that it is the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil, rich in nutrition, full of healthy stimulation is a suggestion as to why it does what it does.

Scott's Emulsion presents Cod Liver Oil at its best, fullest in strength, least in taste.

Young women in their "teens" are permanently cured of the peculiar disease of the blood which shows itself in paleness, weakness and nervousness, by regular treatment with Scott's Emulsion.

It is a true blood food and is naturally adapted to the cure of the blood sickness from which so many young women suffer.



We will be glad to send a sample to any sufferer.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

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Buy your Furniture Of me, as I will not be undersold, considering quality. We want your orders and guarantee prices and goods. I solicit a share of your insurance and represent companies who are able and willing to adjust and pay all honest losses. L. B. GRICE, Antioch, Ill.

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Dr. George Doerbecker, DENTIST, Opp. First National Bank, WAUKEGAN, ILL. Graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, of Philadelphia.

TRUCK Farming IN THE SOUTH. Does Truck Farming in the South pay? Write the undersigned for a free copy of Illinois Central Circular No. 3 and note what is said concerning it. J. F. Merry, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agent Illinois Central Railroad, Dubuque, Ia.

JOHN J. McDOUGALL, Veterinary Surgeon Antioch, Illinois.

$2. AND RETURN TO WASHINGTON

He sees all there is to see at Washington and in the most entertaining and instructive record of his experience the reader of his book becomes the fortunate guest and the handsome cloth and ink people.—New York Times.



Everything which the transient visitor to Washington requires to see—or thinks he does—is described in this delightful manner.—New York Tribune.

Senators Hoar, Hanna, Foraker, Burnham and Penrose sent their $5.00 checks immediately upon receipt of "Around the Capital"; so did Congressmen Grosvenor, Olmsted, Connell, Naphen, Ruppert, Belmont, Long, Nevin, Powers, McDermott, Smith, Sibley, Lever, Sparkman, Wright and Otjen, although not obligated by any order. The merits of the book speak for itself. For sale by all book dealers or sent postpaid to any part of the world on receipt of price. Cloth, $2.00. Half Morocco, $3.00. Full Morocco, $5.00.

THE NUTSHELL PUB. CO., 78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The most valuable feature of the book is its series of pictures and caricatures of men prominent in national life to-day.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

That which does not arouse enthusiasm within us with its every sentence, is often brought vividly before us and like a streak of lightning awakens our faculties, is the adept use of pen and pencil by a gifted artist, and such is the merit of the book before us, which is not only very interesting and amusing, but instructive in the highest degree.—New York Sports Extreme.

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA.

Doris Rowling has been quite ill.

C. I. Harbaugh and John Nader spent Tuesday in the city.

Miss Bertha Stein spent Sunday at her home near Antioch.

Matt Pester, of Libertyville visited with his brother Joe Pester, here the first of the week.

Mr. Powers, lawyer for the Knickerbocker Ice Co., was in town on business Tuesday.

Miss Nettie King is still at Ivanhoe, helping to care for her grandmother, who is very ill.

Mrs. Wm. Fairman is quite ill. Her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Fairman, of Chicago, is with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Cicero Allen, of Pleasant Prairie, Wis., spent Saturday evening and Sunday with Mrs. E. Kerr.

A good number from here went to Frank Hucker's last Friday night. Euchre was played until a late hour and a pleasant evening was spent.

Joe Cossman, in the employment of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and who has been traveling quite extensively, returned to Lake Villa this week.

There will be a rag carpet social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Potter, Friday evening, February 6, under the auspices of the League. Every lady is requested to bring a ball of carpet rags with her name inside. Refreshments will be served.

The pastor of the M. E. church is preaching a series of three sermons on the general subject of "Underlying Principles of Church Activity." Last Sunday the subject was "The Individual and the Church" Next Sunday morning the subject will be "The Pew and the Pulpit." Everyone is invited, not only to these preaching services but to all the services of the church.

Last Saturday evening, while Mrs. Emily Kerr was enjoying a visit with her brother and his wife, a number of her friends dropped in and surprised her, however she soon recovered herself, and all were enjoying themselves. The evening was pleasantly spent with games, and refreshments were served. Mrs. Kerr started Tuesday for an extended stay in Colorado, where she spent sometime last summer.

Let every body remember the concert by the Arion Quartette, Monday evening, February 9. No one should miss hearing this troupe, which is regarded as one of the strongest represented on our course. Those who have enjoyed the previous entertainments will realize that this is saying a good deal. This course has been undertaken not with the hope of making money but of furnishing helpful entertainment for the commuuity. All we want is to pay expenses, and to this end we ask all our friends to help us make this entertainment and the following one a financial success.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Maude Spring, of Fox Lake, spent Tuesday with her mother here.

Mrs. Effie Briggs returned home Saturday from Libertyville after a two weeks visit.

Mrs. Sweney, of Antigo, Wis., spent the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Buckham.

The Church Aid society will meet at the church Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 11. Supper served. All come.

Mr. Robinson has rented his house, now occupied by Mr. Atwell, to a postal clerk on the St. Paul railroad who will occupy it as soon as vacated.

Mr. Riley will move his family to the Slusser place as soon as it is vacated by Mr. McMillen who will move this week into Mrs. Benduen's house.

Mr. Wm. Emmons will go into the lumber business at Libertyville March 1, and will move his family there. We are sorry to loose them from among us.

Frank Wood, of Suminer, Iowa, and Mrs. Northrup and son, of Beloit, Wis., attended the funeral of Mrs. Horton and remained with Mrs. Morrill over Sunday

On Feb. 24 the Sterling Opera and Concert company will present Act 2 of the opera Martha and the comic opera the Sleeping Queen. This is given under the auspices of the Womans club and promises to be a treat.

The remains of Mrs. Horton, who has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Rogers, at Franklin Park, were brought here on Saturday and the funeral services were held at the church, Rev. Stevens officiating. Before her husband's death she resided near here. She was a sister of J. T. Morrill of this place.

Rev. Stevens has resigned his pastorate here and has accepted a call to Central Park Church, Chicago. He will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday. Rev. Stevens has been here the past three years and has won the love and esteem of all who knew him, and as he and his family leave they take with them the best wishes of the community.

Took Pains With Manuscript.

Baxter, it is said, kept the manuscript of the "Saint's Everlasting Rest" in his hands for thirteen years, revising and condensing.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Dan Bolton was a Racine visitor last Saturday.

Mrs. Irene Porter spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Ellis.

Miss Jennie Loescher, of Salem, spent Sunday with Miss Lula Robottom.

Charles Gunter and Charles Whitcher have become subscribers to the Telephone company.

Rev. and Mrs. Cole went to Kenosha last Thursday and took in the Poultry show while there.

Mrs. Harvey Hockney entertained the Carnation club one evening last week. The evening was very pleasantly spent.

H. A. Nelson, formerly of this village, now of Iowa, is looking after his business interests and visising old friends here.

Among those from the village who attended the dinner last Saturday were Mrs. Stevens and Miss Trafford, Mr. and Mrs. Cole and daughter Cassie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. John Shotliff.

A bus load of Kenosha people started from the city enroute for Bristol to attend the dinner at Gulick's, but the roads were so rough that they turned the horses toward home again.

The annual dinner of the Bristol and Paris Congregational church was well attended and a handsome sum was realized which will be used to defray the expenses of the society during the coming year. This dinner has arisen to the proud position of a county affair and the ladies are to be congratulated on their untiring effort in planning and giving the best dinner served in the county.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Mr. Milliard occupied our pulpit Sunday.

Miss E. Mae Sheppard is repofted on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews of Kenosha, visited at Herbert Mathews this week.

E. A. Martin and J. A. Strang and Mrs. R. L. Strang were Chicago visitors this week.

Mr. John Roberts spent Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Jameson's, returning home Monday morning accompanied by Geo. Jameson.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Strang Sr., returned home Tuesday, after an absence of nearly four months.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, quite a large crowd attended the Ladies Aid Society, held with Mrs. Geo. Strang last week.

RUSSELL, ILL.

Will Oliver visited at Russell over Sunday.

Mrs. John Murray spent Saturday in Waukegan.

Mr. Arthur King is the guest of his cousin, James Little.

The Misses Douse are entertaining Miss Newton, of Denver, Col.

Mrs. Stevens, of Millburn, spent Friday afternoon here.

Misses Muggie Pender and Belle Kelley visited in Waukegan Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Starkweather, of Rockford, visited several days at John Murray's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. McDougall and little daughter were guests at G. A. Siver's over Sunday.

School was closed Tuesday and Wednesday, giving the pupils a chance to attend the institute.

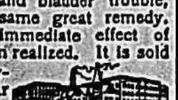
Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.



Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys, if the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men, are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Closing Out Sale

On account of ill health I am going to close out my entire stock of

Boots Shoes and Rubber Goods

Gloves and Mittens

I will not give goods away, bur I will sell so low that you can well afford to buy your next summer and winter goods of me.

Prices 1-3 to 1-2 off regular prices, excepting Lambertville Snag Proof Goods.

I want to close out by April 1, so come at once.

Terms Cash. No cretit will be given

H. HAGEMAN,

Antioch, Ill.

EAST FOX LAKE.

M. L. Galiger was a caller at Cloverdale creamery Monday.

Misses Dora Simes and Grace Galiger were Ingleside callers Saturday.

Mr. A. Meade and wife, of Wadsworth, were visitors at East Fox Lake Sunday.

Earle Wilkinsen is sick with typhoid fever at the home of his uncle, Mr. Fred Wilkinson at Round Lake.

J. H. Olcott and family, of Antioch, were the guests of A. Richards and family of Lake Villa over Sunday.

Mr. A. Tweed and wife, of Ingleside, were Rollins visitors and also called on friends at East Fox Lake Sunday.

The entertainment at the Gavin school house Saturday evening was a decided success both socially and financially.

There will be at the East Fox Lake school house on Friday, February 13, a fish-pond and heart social and musical program, speaking, dialouges and a good evening entertainment. All are cordially invited to attend and all who desire to contribute little gifts can do so.

GRASS LAKE.

Mrs. Hendee has been quite poorly but is better at the present writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Trieger visited at his sons at Fourth Lake over Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Allen Sr. is quite poorly, being confined to the house part of the time.

The money raised at the basket social is being used for school purposes, they ezpect to purchase a bell and also a globe.

Mr. C. Allen visited relatives at Lake Villa on Saturday and Sunday, his sister, Mrs. Emily Kerr will start for Colorado soon.

Constipation

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use

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Of Galveston, Texas.

"Wine of Cardui is indeed a blessing to tired women. Having suffered for seven years with weakness and bearing-down pains, and having tried several doctors and different remedies with no success, your Wine of Cardui was the only thing which helped me, and eventually cured me. It seemed to build up the weak parts, strengthen the system and correct irregularities."

By "tired women" Mrs. Adams means nervous women who have disordered menses, falling of the womb, ovarian troubles or any of these ailments that women have. You can cure yourself at home with this great women's remedy, Wine of Cardui. Wine of Cardui has cured thousands of cases which doctors have failed to benefit. Why not begin to get well today? All druggists have $1.00 bottles. For any stomach, liver or bowel disorder Thedford's Black-Draught should be used.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, The Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI



Mixed Bathing to Be Allowed.

Mixed bathing will be permitted next year at the majority of German seaside resorts.

"THE DEGRADING SYSTEM OF SPOILS."

Former Chief of Staff of Kankakee Asylum Outlines Advantages of Merit System.

In response to a request for his views on the desirability of placing the state institutions under a merit system Dr. V. H. Podstata, a well-known physician who served for seven years on the medical staff of the Kankakee asylum, entering as an interne and rising to the position of acting chief of staff, writes as follows:

To the Illinois Civil Service Association, Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen: In compliance with your request that I give you my views as to the desirability of having a civil service act governing state institutions, I reply that after seven years' service in one of the largest institutions in the state of Illinois, in my opinion some of the reasons why the state legislature of Illinois should pass a civil service act at the earliest opportunity are as follows.

1. Under civil service the charitable institutions and their resources belong to the people of the state and are used solely for the benefit of patients.

2. It will stop the degrading system of spoils that at present permeates most, if not all, the great institutions.

3. It will prevent the use of considerable part of the money appropriated by the state for political purposes.

4. It will prevent the use of physicians, nurses, clerks, stenographers and brass bands, paid by the state, from being used in promoting factional politics.

5. It will prevent the appointment of unfit people to important positions directly connected with the care of patients.

6. It will put all employes purely upon their merits, making promotion dependent simply upon proficiency in work.

7. It will make the rules and by-laws of the institutions something more than a mere empty word.

8. It will make the heads of departments less a figure-head subject to the dictation of political bosses.

9. It will prevent the creation and sustenance of expensive additional and unnecessary offices.

10. It will prevent the use of pathological and other special funds from being used to pay ordinary expenses, possibly worse, instead of being used for promotion of scientific research.

11. It will promote the healthy spirit of competition in medical research and in clinical work, enable the establishment of a much higher standard of medical work and induce professional men of high standing to seek positions in such institutions, so that they will become centers of learning. An interneship in hospitals so conducted will be greatly sought for by young physicians, and a year spent in the study of nervous and mental diseases will undoubtedly enable them to do a great deal of good in the communities where they locate, in the line of prevention and proper care of these highly unfortunate and saddest of all maladies.

12. It will not absolutely prevent the occurrence of occasional wrongs, simply because no system can convert fallible beings into ideals incapable of a mistake or wrong. It will, however, make possible a thorough, impartial investigation, on the basis of which all such wrongs can be readily corrected.

Because of these things and because of many more reasons, the civil service system of control should be inaugurated in our charitable institutions. The effect of our present system of spoils is disastrous in the extreme. Everyone will agree that the good accomplished in the hospitals is in direct proportion to the efficiency of the working force.

How can a force be efficient when they are first selected, not according to efficiency, but according to the number of votes behind them, or according to the efficiency of the speech-making at the primaries?

How can a man retain his ambition and why should he exert himself, when work does not count? Who will work with interest when he knows that to-morrow, or perhaps next minute, he will have to make room for someone with a bigger pull? How, under these circumstances, can a patient receive the best attention possible?

When our mother or brother is ill or helpless, we do not look for nurses and doctors most successful in politics and capable of delivering the largest number of votes. Why should it be done in this instance?

The system is wrong, and the sooner it is corrected the better for the poor unfortunates and for all the people of the great state of Illinois.

V. H. PODSTATA, M. D.,
Oakland Sanitarium,
Lake Geneva, Wis.

PEOPLE CRYING FOR RELIEF

Russell Whitman of Chicago Gives Expression to Popular Sentiment for Reform.

Russell Whitman, well-known lawyer and citizen of Chicago, a member of the last advisory committee of the Democratic central committee of Cook county, expresses the views of many good citizens in a letter commenting on present conditions in our state institutions as follows:

To the Illinois Civil Service Association.

Gentlemen: The recent disclosures as to widespread exaction of political contributions from state employes, the domination of "pull" and "influence," the wholesale removals of the officials of state institutions, at every change of the party in power, and the prevailing distrust as to the emciency of our state methods generally, mean the early passage of a state civil service reform act in some form. The members of the present state legislature who hope for any future political recognition, will do well to note this. The people of the state are crying out for relief. If they are not heeded they will know where to fix the responsibility. Nor will they be denied or deceived by any political or party makeshift or pretext whatever. The legislature and all its members, collectively and individually, Republican and Democrat, will be held to a strict account in the matter this winter, and no shuffling will be tolerated.

Now, in matters of common business honesty and sense, and this civil service question is one of them, the usual method of baffling the will of the people, and at the same time evading awkward responsibility therefor, is for parties and individuals to appear most eager to compass the object sought; but at he same time to become most exacting and deliberate as to the means to be employed. "Oh, yes; we want a civil service bill," say the legislators; "but," it seems, "not Smith's bill, or Jones' bill, or Robinson's bill. Something 'practical' is what we want." And the session goes by in a vain search for a measure which will please everybody, and nothing is accomplished. And you can't tell whether any given legislator is really trying to live up to his pledges, or is in fact industriously and cleverly evading them.

To block such evasion the Illinois Civil Service Reform association has come to the front with the best conceived and best drawn civil service bill I have ever examined; and I have examined a number of such bills. It is clean-cut and practical. It avoids the pitfalls into which former acts have fallen; and no defects in it are observable.

This bill for an act, or something very like it, should become a law this winter. Every public-spirited citizen should see to it that the senator and legislators from his district understand that the people are in earnest, and will not be denied. Public sentiment must and will crystallize not merely around a bill, but around this bill, at least in substance. There is no excuse for a cloud of amendments, nor is there cover for any of the familiar arts of the politician-legislator. Let the public and the press insist, and keep on insisting, the watching and pushing, and the thing is done. Truly Yours,

RUSSELL WHITMAN.

GREAT BENEFITS WILL BE DERIVED

State Civil Service Law Will Add Much to the Efficiency of Public Service.

Joseph Powell, for two years a member of the civil service commission of the city of Chicago, gives adequate reasons for the passage of a state civil service law, in response to a query, as follows:

Illinois Civil Service Association.

Gentlemen: Yours of recent date is before me.

You ask me to give reasons why the state legislature should pass a state civil service law at the coming session. Personally, I believe that civil service is absolutely a saving clause; that only and through its strict enforcement shall we be able to obtain honest and decent government in any and all of its branches, be it national, state, county or city. To one having had practical knowledge of the benefits derived through its proper enforcement, reasons why we should have a state civil service law are apparent, but I do not lose sight of the fact that after all very few people have given the matter sufficient thought and consideration to determine in their minds the great benefits to be derived from such a state law. It is after all a matter of education. The evolution is going on, and in the near future the greater portion of our people will come to know and realize the necessity of it. The one feature of doing away with appointments to office based wholly upon the grounds of favoritism and in payment for political work done, without the slightest regard to the questions of honesty, competency or ability to meet requirements necessary to fill the positions under our state government, is sufficient of itself to determine in the mind of every rational being the absolute necessity of such a law. The knowledge that we have touching upon the management of our state institutions in the past makes it imperative that something be done.

A state law on the lines of the civil service law of Chicago would result in great good; then all positions are to be filled by persons after having successfully passed a competitive examination, and when the examination is honestly and fairly conducted on lines that would fully determine the applicants' qualifications, you would secure a higher grade of employes, for no incompetent could pass. It would do away with the incentive to useless appointments, increase the efficiency of the service by holding out the prospect of promotion, doing away with the fear of removal for having done their work well, for it is a fact that nearly all removals under present conditions are for two reasons, one the zealous performance of duty, the other failure to bring in their delegates. It would put the whole service on a higher moral plane. It would enable the heads of departments to devote their time to the duties of the office instead of wasting the greater portion on politicians desirous of rewarding friends and punishing enemies by appointments and removals. Yours very truly,

JOSEPH POWELL.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, - - - ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The volcano of Isalco, in the Central American republic of Salvador, has increased in activity and there is fear of an eruption. For several months the volcano has been smoking, but now fire issues from the crater and is accompanied by rumblings.

Minister Bowen, for Venezuela, rejected the compromise offered by the allies by which they would take two-thirds of money collected, and presented what is practically an ultimatum, that question of preferential treatment be referred to The Hague tribunal.

That John D. Rockefeller has a grandson has been made public through the attempted robbery of the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice, in New York. This new heir to the Rockefeller millions was born a few days before Christmas, but the fact was kept from the public.

Over 5,000 men were thrown out of work when the Havemeyer sugar refinery in Williamsburg, N. Y., the largest of the sugar trust plants, closed its doors. The pay roll has averaged $40,000 a week. There was no explanation, no warning, scarcely a rumor of the impending distress.

According to a cablegram from Guatemala City from Dr. Godfrey Hunter, formerly United States minister to Guatemala, Godfrey Hunter, Jr., was acquitted of the murder of William Fitzgerald, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The message states that during the trial thirty-eight witnesses swore to the fact that there was a conspiracy against the life of Godfrey Hunter, Jr.

John Tillman, aged 70 years, great-uncle of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, was found dead in a chair at his home in St. Paul, Minn. There was a bullet wound in his forehead and the indications pointed to suicide. Mr. Tillman lived like a hermit in a one-room hut, and for many years had traveled the streets of St. Paul selling lead pencils and shoestrings and was believed to be rich.

BREVITIES.

John St. Clair, alias Sinclair, a negro, who murdered his sweetheart eight months ago, was hanged at Washington.

The safe in the postoffice at Dodge Center, Minn., was blown open and $300 or $400 in stamps and over $100 in money taken.

The entire crew of twenty-four men of the Norwegian steamer Avena, which went ashore on the coast of Denmark, lost their lives.

The British cruiser Pioneer ran into the torpedo-boat destroyer Orwell near the channel of Corfu during naval operations. Fifteen sailors lost their lives.

The postoffice at Brice Ohio, was dynamited by robbers and $50 in government money, $100 in stamps and $15 belonging to Postmaster Springer were stolen.

General Miles was the guest of the King and Queen at dinner at Windsor Castle the other night. The Prince and Princess of Wales and others were among the party.

Sergt. J. R. Fredericks of the United States weather bureau, survivor of the Greely Arctic expedition, was painfully hurt in Indianapolis while trying to stop a frightened horse.

Undetected, seven New York detectives entered fifty-six houses in the wealthy residence district of the city in a single hour to prove that recent robberies are due to laxity of servants.

Eleven women and children were burned to death and seventeen persons were injured in the Finnish settlement on Malcolm Island, some distance up the coast from Vancouver, B. C.

The iron trade of Europe is somewhat excited over the imminent prospect of the government of Norway and Sweden assuming control of the iron mining industries of those two countries.

Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson has tendered his resignation from the service, giving as a reason a disease of his eyes, on account of which he was invalided home from the Philippines.

The great department store of Weinstock, Lubin & Co., in Sacramento, Cal., was destroyed by fire. Frank Kasebolt, a fireman, was killed by a falling wall, and others were injured. The loss may reach $1,000,000.

John T. McDonough of Albany, N. Y., announced that he would accept the appointment as justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands which was tendered him several days ago by President Roosevelt.

William Polk, a negro recently from Chicago, was fatally shot at Laurel, Del., in a desperate fight in which he fatally cut a deputy sheriff and slightly injured Sheriff Steele. An attempt to arrest Polk caused the encounter.

C. B. Allison, a well-known electrical contractor, was called to the door of his home in Sheraden, a Pittsburg suburb, and shot down by a mysterious assailant, who has not yet been identified. Mr. Allison is seriously wounded.

Captain J. N. W. Rumple, member of Congress from the Second District of Iowa, died at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, from an affection of the throat. His home was at Marengo, Iowa. Captain Rumple was 61 years old.

Morocco pretender's army has been annihilated by the Sultan's troops and Bu Hamara, its leader, reported killed. The camp, provisions and ammunition have been captured, with the artillery taken from the Sultan on Dec. 23.

Orders have been received at the United States armory at Springfield, Mass., to rush the shipment of 100,000 Krag rifles to arsenals over the country. The original cause of the order was the passage of the militia bill, but the rush feature apparently has a special cause.

Masked men at Mount Gilead, Ky., entered the house of John B. Ferrow and demanded money of Mr. and Mrs. Ferrow, whom they found asleep. The aged couple gave them a purse containing $5, but the robbers insisted on having more money, and shot Ferrow, whose wound is said to be fatal.

EASTERN.

The lumber yard of Taylor, Goodwin & Co., Haverhill, Mass., suffered damage of $40,000.

Baron von Steruberg, special envoy of Germany, has reached New York and declares the Kaiser is a friend of America.

The will of Rebecca C. Ames, filed at Boston, contains a bequest of $50,000 to Harvard, the income to be devoted to poor students, and gives largely to charities.

The Big Four Railroad has granted machinists an increase of 5 per cent in wages, and the Wheeling and Lake Erie road has given all employes an advance of 10 per cent.

Five thousand Brooklyn horses are being fed on molasses because it is cheaper than oats; it is declared nutritious for draft animals, which do not get time to digest grain.

The measure prohibiting the practice of Christian Science, mind and faith cure in healing was defeated overwhelmingly in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, the vote being 70 to 104.

Yale seniors under five feet five inches tall have formed the Pewee Club and will delve into history and science to secure evidence that little men are more useful to society than their larger brothers.

Otto Keller was sentenced at Mount Holly, N. J., to ten years' imprisonment for participation in the murder and robbery of Washington Hunter, an aged farmer at Riverside, N. J., two years ago.

Lawrence Sluter Benson, author of "Benson's Geometry" and well known as a novelist, philosopher and mathematician, is dead at the City hospital in Newark, N. J., penniless. Death was caused by paralysis.

Herman Helsicher, a young cigarmaker who on Dec. 19 attempted to kill Voltairine De Cleyre, a noted anarchist, was convicted at Philadelphia of aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill and was sentenced to six years and nine months' imprisonment.

Massachusetts Supreme Court, in answer to a request of the Legislature, decided that municipal coal yards are contrary to the constitution. The court holds that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their money in business.

In a heavy fog which hung over New York bay the New York Central tug No. 6 crashed into the little ferryboat Bay Ridge and sunk her off the battery. The Bay Ridge was badly wrecked and sunk ten minutes after she was struck. Those aboard were removed in safety.

R. D. Coulter, an attorney of Pittsburg, is one of the incorporators in the largest capitalized corporation in the world, not even excepting the United States Steel Corporation. The concern is the International Construction and Development Company. Its capital is $10,000,000,000.

The fast express train from Wilkesbarre for Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill Valley division of the Pennsylvania Railroad collided head on with a freight train near Lofty, Pa. The engineer and fireman of the freight train were killed, the engineer and fireman and colored porter of the passenger train seriously hurt and seven passengers slightly injured.

The magnificent sideboard which the young women of Cincinnati had made and presented to Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes when she was the mistress of the White House as a token of their approval of her action in barring wine from the presidential dinners was put up at an auction sale of discarded White House furniture and knocked down to the proprietor of a beer garden for $85, which is much less than the material cost.

Fire which was started by the explosion of one of the large transformers in the power house of the Niagara Falls Power and Conduit Company destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of valuable machinery and doubtless will mean a great loss to most of the Niagara Falls, N. Y., factories, some of which, it is said, must remain idle for weeks. Officers of the company were not prepared to give an estimate of the damage, but admitted that the situation was serious and would cripple the plants depending upon Niagara Falls power, not only in that city, but at Buffalo, Lockport and Tonawanda. The fire is said to have been caused by lightning.

WESTERN.

President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, has declined a place on the Illinois State Board of Arbitration.

High water and an ice gorge washed out three sections of the long trestle over Alum creek, about six miles out of Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Alice Hoeffer, wife of a prominent farmer living near Boonville, Mo., was accidentally shot and killed by her little 4-year-old son.

At the Episcopal convention in San Francisco the proposition to change the name of Protestant Episcopal to Catholic Church of America was voted down.

Three hundred students at the University of Utah at Salt Lake City struck because twenty of their number were arrested for throwing vegetables at a dramatic performance.

The steam schooner Crescent City ran on Fish rock off the Mendocino, Cal., coast during a gale. The passengers and crew, numbering in all twenty-six, took refuge on the rock.

The big "A" mill of the Washburn-Crosby Company in Minneapolis has been closed owing to the inability of the railroads to remove the flour promptly because of lack of cars.

Senator Hiler Horton of St. Paul has introduced a bill into the Minnesota Legislature prohibiting promiscuous kissing unless the kissers possess physicians' certificate of good health.

Former United States Senator John B. Allen died at Seattle, Wash. He was a veteran of the Civil War and removed to Washington State in 1870, when he took up the practice of law.

Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota has issued a proclamation requesting the people of the State to contribute to relieve the distress of the starving in portions of Sweden, Norway and Finland.

The big lumber mills at Port Blakeley, Wash., together with 50,000 acres of timber lands in Mazon and Kitsap counties, have been sold for $3,[illegible] to a syndicate of Michigan lumbermen.

James Tulloch, a Chicago wood manufacturer, choked to death while eating supper at a restaurant. A large piece of meat lodged in his windpipe, and he died before a doctor could dislodge it.

The shortage of former Secretary G. C. Bayer of the Germania, Circleville and New Citizens' Building and Loan Associations of Circleville, Ohio, who has disappeared, is said to be about $100,000.

Charles Smith, a member of the Lawton, Ok., City Council, shot himself through the heart in the police court room. Smith brooded over charges of boodling in connection with the city campaign.

Thousands participated in the founders' day celebration of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and witnessed the opening of new professional schools. President Hadley, of Yale, delivered the principal address.

A man named Huntley, keeper of a "blind pig" at McHenry, N. D., was shot and killed by Dr. A. MacLachlan, and Ellis Willoughby, a machinery dealer, who was an innocent bystander, was probably fatally wounded.

Mrs. Mary S. Jones, of Chicago, secretary of the Monitor Building and Loan Association, committed suicide at the grave of her two daughters in Forest Home Cemetery by drinking acid. Grief over their death is blamed.

Two cracksmen blew open the safe in the Dayton, Iowa, postoffice, exchanged shots with the marshal and escaped. The interior of the office was wrecked. Most of the money or stamps had been placed on the bank the night before.

William Garland at Clifton, Ariz., shot a woman known as "China Dot" and himself. The woman's identity was unknown until after her death, when it was learned her name was Mrs. B. P. Neal, formerly of Warrensburg, Mo.

A snowslide occurred at Park City, Utah, killing three miners outright and injuring several others. The avalanche swept down from the high mountain that overhangs the Quincy shafthouse, carrying the structure down the valley below.

The International Order of Freight Handlers and Warehousemen has completed its organization in St. Louis under a charter granted by the American Federation of Labor. The order already has 15,000 members, of whom about 8,000 are in Chicago.

Marshal John O'Farrell and Deputy Epperly shot and killed Charles Hill in a saloon at Davenport, Wash., just as Hill was about to fire a third bullet into the prostrate body of Joseph Hoy, the bartender. Hill, who is a farm laborer, had been drinking.

Five business houses were destroyed by fire at De Witt, Mo., causing an aggregate loss of $50,000, distributed among the following firms: Weltner Bros., dry goods; Knappenberger, druggist; Barrett, groceries; the postoffice, and a barber shop.

An explosion at the works of the Standard Oil Company in Cleveland more or less seriously burned four men. John Slater will probably die, and the others will recover. A safety valve on an oil still blew off and a tremendous explosion of gas followed.

A Kansas branch of the Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock Association has been organized in Topeka. It will build or buy elevators, buy grain directly from the farmers, and sell it in the best markets, dividing the profits among the stockholders.

The Kansas Senate voted down the woman suffrage bill. It was proposed to grant women the privilege of voting for presidential electors, which would not require an amendment to the constitution. The House and Governor Bailey favored the measure.

The milliners of Ohio won a victory over the State game wardens when the Toledo courts decided that the former could not be punished for purchasing birds of plumage to decorate headgear. It was found that the birds had been bought before the law became effective.

William B. Baldwin, a New England millionaire, well known in a number of eastern cities, and who immediately prior to coming to South Dakota eight or ten months ago was a resident of Pittsfield, Mass., has been granted a divorce from his wife, Anna L. Baldwin, residing in New York.

Postal inspectors have discovered the person who sent the letters to Colonel Taylor of East Liverpool, Governor Nash and other notables warning them that the Grand Opera House, at Canton, Ohio, where the McKinley birthday banquet was held, would be blown up by anarchists.

An accident in the engine room of the United States ship Boston, lying in San Francisco Bay, cost Edward Lee Baker his life, and another victim, Sanford H. Tate, is in a critical condition. The men were trying to repair a leaky valve when a plate blew out and the escaping steam enveloped them.

Federal officials at Ardmore, I. T., have been notified that several hundred full-blood Indians near Stonewall, in the Chickasaw nation, are threatening trouble. The Indians, who are dissatisfied with conditions pertaining to the allotment of their lands, threaten to tear up the railroad tracks and shoot the whites.

The spot on the battle field on Antietam where Commissary Sergeant William McKinley stood on the evening of Sept. 19, 1862, under fire and served hot coffee and rations to his comrades is to be marked by an appropriate monument. The Antietam battle field commission has awarded the contract for its erection. The cost will be $5,000.

Mary Nugent, a wealthy young woman of Pajaro valley, Cal., was killed by John Brady, a distant relative. Brady requested a loan of $50, and when Miss Nugent refused he secured a shotgun and shot her. When the shooting became known 300 men surrounded the house where Brady had taken refuge. William Valencia shot Brady under the chin, killing him instantly.

Three persons were killed, four seriously injured and eight slightly injured in a rear-end collision between stock trains on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway near La Fox, Ill. The trains came together in a dense fog, the engine of the rear train crashing into the caboose ahead without warning to the fated passengers. The latter were for the most part stockmen in charge of stock on the way to Chicago and the East.

Big Four passenger train No. 7, southbound, struck a street car at the Yellow Springs street crossing at Springfield, Ohio. The car was filled with people and was hit squarely in the center, driving it fifty feet beyond the crossing. Eleven persons were injured, two of whom, Mrs. Addie Wheeler and Anna Bailey, are seriously injured and may die. The motorman, A. A. Wilkinson, it is thought, was unable to stop the car owing to defective brakes.

Twenty dead, with perhaps a dozen others cremated in the fierce fire that followed a collision between two fast trains on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and at least sixteen persons seriously hurt, is the shocking report that comes from the scene of the disaster near Vailsburg, Ariz. Tucson gained its first tidings of the disaster when a tourist coach, torn away from the other cars, thundered with terrific speed down the grade upon which the road is built between that city and Vailsburg, and the frantic passengers shrieked the dread intelligence to the men at work in the railroad yards. A dispatcher stationed at Esmond, midway between Tucson and Vailsburg, is responsible for the accident. He made a blunder in carrying out his orders regarding the trains, and instead of sidetracking one of them he caused the two to dash together in a head-end collision at a point where each engineer considered that he had a clear track ahead. Oil from the locomotive reservoirs caught fire and was scattered over the wrecked coaches, destroying eleven of them and burning to death the passengers who were pinned down in the wreckage.

SOUTHERN.

The boiler at plant No. 13 of the Southern Car and Foundry Company, Anniston, Ala., exploded, killing five persons instantly and wounding several others. The cause of the explosion is not known.

James Barker, general passenger and ticket agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, who has been at Hot Sulphur wells, San Antonio, Tex., since November for the benefit of his health, died of Bright's disease.

The trainmen and conductors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas system have by a poll absolutely rejected the counter-propositions made by the road, offered in response to their demands, and a general and immediate strike seems inevitable.

Three black bears attacked the children of a mountaineer named Parker, living on the road from Mone to Arcadia, Va., on the James river, and killed and ate his 2-year-old baby. Parker's three children were playing in the edge of the woods only a few hundred yards from the house. The two older children called their parents, but they came too late to save the infant.

Raymond Bowman, 12 years old, is at a hospital in Charleston, S. C., from wounds received in a lion's cage. He was admitted by Miss Hall, the trainer, against the protest of attendants. The largest of the four beasts jumped over the woman and seized Bowman by the left thigh. The smell of blood excited the lion's mates, and all joined in the attack. Several men armed with pitchforks went to the boy's aid and he was dragged out after a desperate struggle.

FOREIGN.

Robert Planquette, the famous pianist and composer of "The Chimes of Normandy" and other well-known operettas, is dead at Paris, aged 53 years.

Major Edwin F. Glenn of the Fifth infantry, who was tried by court-martial on the charge of unlawfully killing prisoners of war, has been acquitted at Manila.

United States Minister Powell has demanded of the Dominican government a reply to his demand for immediate payment of the $350,000 alleged to be due to the Clyde line of steamers.

Prince Wolffgang zu Stolberg-Stolberg, hereditary member of the Prussian Diet, was found shot dead in the park of his castle at Rottleberode, Prussian Saxony. His rifle was near by, but it is not known whether he was murdered or accidentally shot himself.

A Belgian anarchist named Martin has been arrested in Barcelona. He has confessed that he was selected to kill the King of the Belgians, but was prevented from carrying out the deed by being arrested during the strike in Barcelona a year ago.

According to advices from north China fear is felt that Yung Lu, the real ruler of China, is planning another outbreak similar to that of 1901. Threats are being made in several provinces against foreigners. Tung Fu Hsiang is quoted as saying: "We will not leave one ocean demon alive in Shen-Si and Kan-Su."

Eight ladrones and one constable were killed in an encounter at Ormoc, West Leyte province, P. I. The fight was a hard one, but the constabulary ultimately won by a daring charge. One hundred and fifty ladrones surrendered at Ormoc the following day. The district had been disorderly, and it is believed that the surrender of these men will lead to it pacification.

IN GENERAL.

George E. Roberts of Iowa, director of the mint, has been reappointed by President Roosevelt.

Superintendent Cable of the Rock Island denies the rumors that have been in circulation regarding a strike of Rock Island telegraphers.

La Tarde, the liberal party newspaper of Santiago, asserts that negotiations are in progress for the sale to the United States of the two Chilian warships now being built in England.

An English syndicate is backing C. O. MacDonald's project for submarine coal mining at Southhead, N. S., and negotiations have progressed to a stage insuring the beginning of mining in the spring.

Yaqui Indians have attacked the town of San Marcial, the mining center of the State of Cananea, Mexico, and almost taken possession of it. The defenders of San Marcial included more than twenty Americans, eight of whom were killed.

The Venezuelan government has been notified by France that customs at several of the former's ports will be collected by French officials under 1867 treaty right. President Castro declared foreign claims will get equal treatment.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review reported business in spring merchandise deliveries heavy, with liberal fall contracts also being placed. January railroad earnings gained 5.7 per cent over 1902. The fuel situation is less serious.

Minister Bowen's latest proposal, that all nations having claims against Venezuela be given the same treatment as Great Britain, Germany and Italy, has been rejected in toto by the allies. This means that the negotiations at Washington, for the time at least, are at a complete standstill.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. "Heavy transactions in merchandise are reported, but there is much complaint regarding the slow movement of freight. The situation as to general lines is aggravated by the precedence given fuel over all other freight except live stock and perishable goods. Notwithstanding the extensive increase in transporting facilities during the last year, some roads have been compelled to decline consignments, and in many cases where a large number of cars were desired only one was provided. Earnings thus far available for January surpass last year's by 5 per cent. It is conspicuous in practically every section of the country that, despite high prices, buying is liberal and of the better qualities of goods, while dealings as a rule are on more of a cash basis." The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues:

Demand for building materials is unusually brisk for the season, and prices of lumber at the South have advanced. Although fortunate sections are receiving a better supply of fuel, the situation is still serious, and many pig iron furnaces have been added to the idle list. As producers have sold their capacity for some time there is little new business and no effort on the part of sellers to secure contracts. Hence prices of pig iron are steady and new transactions light.

New England producers of boots and shoes are actively engaged on seasonable lines, and there is enough business on hand to keep most plants in operation for two months at least. New business comes forward rather slowly, and there are few supplementary orders for spring lines.

As to cotton goods, the situation grows steadily stronger, demands for immediate needs preventing accumulation of supplies and leaving an increasing number of orders unfilled. A few open advances in quotations are recorded, while a quiet curtailment of discounts is reported in progress.

Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 3,538,757 bushels, against 4,878,024 last week, 3,630,070 in this week a year ago and 4,838,078 in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 144,170,557 bushels, against 161,643,818 last season and 112,049,646 in 1900.

Corn exports aggregate 2,376,663 bushels, against 2,394,612 last week, 170,520 a year ago and 3,072,152 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 18,354,701 bushels, against 21,434,967 last season, and 112,907,647 in 1901.

Chicago. Much interest is already being shown in the matter of the probable course of the money market during the spring and summer. It is thought that land speculation in the West will be an important factor. Much western money has been tied up in lands. Heavy investments have been made and many payments on contracts will be due March 1. Renewals of loans and financing of new western land deals may keep some money in the West that would otherwise drift into eastern financial centers for employment. It is a long look ahead to next fall, and opinions at this time are not worth much, yet it is interesting to note that there are many who look for a repetition then in an aggravated form, of the money stringency of last fall, unless Congress gives us a new currency law. With this there is the possibility of an extra session of Congress as a disturbing factor. The business world having taken a passive interest in the workings of Congress for several years, finds it advisable to watch proceedings closer now that anti-trust legislation is up, and tariff revision sentiment is gaining.

The demand for merchandise in general is reported heavy and fully up to expectations. The securities markets have been without special new feature. The Northwest had a good week.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, shipping grades, $4.25 to $7.10; sheep, fair to choice, $2.00 to $4.10; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 50c; hay, timothy, $8.50 to $13.50; prairie, $6.00 to $12.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 21c; potatoes, 40c to 47c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $6.55; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2 white, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 36c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $5.30; hogs, $3.50 to $6.00; sheep, $2.50 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.50 to $4.75; hogs, $4.00 to $6.85; sheep, $3.50 to $4.20; wheat, No. 2, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.50 to $5.75; hogs, $3.00 to $6.55; sheep, $2.50 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 3 white, 36c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 3, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 52c; barley, No. 2, 64c to 65c; pork, mess, $19.35.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c; clover seed, prime, $7.15.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $4.50 to $5.40; hogs, fair to prime, $4.00 to $6.00; sheep, fair to choice, $3.25 to $4.50; lambs, common to choice, $4.00 to $6.25.

New York—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.40; hogs, $3.00 to $6.35; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2 white, 42c to 44c; butter, creamery, 24c to 26c; eggs, western, 21c to 23c.

Birds Have Little Sense.

Few species of birds are endowed with the acute instinct that characterizes other members of the animal creation. They are very "set in their ways" and seldom move out of their accustomed groove. The chirping sparrows have persisted in building their nests in the roof gutters of the next house, ignoring the fact that rain is not unknown in this climate and that a heavy shower will flood their tenements and drown their offspring. Not only this, but next year and the year after they will do the same, failing to learn by experience how to accommodate themselves to our weather. Jackdaws, when untainted by civilization, dwell in holes in the rocks, but quickly adapt themselves to new circumstances.

The writer has been almost smothered by smoke caused by a nest which completely blocked his chimney ten feet from the top. As the chimney had been built only a few months, it is obvious that as a site it must have been unfamiliar to the troublesome birds. Now, that time is far distant when first chimneys were invented and the first jackdaws descended their blackened depths, yet a long experience, while it has shown the birds the convenience of chimneys for holding their abominable sticks, has not taught them that their premises cannot be insured against fire. Perhaps, after all, the brains of jackdaws are sharper than is supposed. The nests are placed in the chimneys just when the fires are being given up for the summer, so that the jackdaws enjoy the use of the chimneys more than the man who pays for their erection.

Few Old Men Can Say This.

Lakefield, Minn., Feb. 2.—Wm. E. Gentry of this place makes the following statement:

"For over forty years I suffered with misery in my back and at times I could not pass water without great pain and a burning sensation. I have had to make water as often as sixteen times during one night—just a little at a time. I tried many kinds of kidney medicines, but all without any good result till at last I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and my pains are all gone.

"I took six boxes and I am cured completely. I am 77 years of age and I feel better now than I have for over fifty years and I attribute it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have made some remarkable cures in this part of the State, and many old men and women are praising them highly as a cure for lame back, Kidney and bladder troubles.

Material for Romance.

An infant, said to be English and of noble birth, is reported to have been abandoned on a lonely roadside in France by the occupants of a motor car. The car contained four persons—one of them being a lady—and, after depositing the cradle, was driven off. Beneath the baby's pillow were fourteen bank notes representing £560, and a note stated that whoever would take charge of the child until its majority would receive a fortune. A peasant who discovered the cradle will keep the child.

A Dead Friend.

Morgue Keeper—Looking for any one?

Visitor—Ol'm lookin' for me dear friend, Molk Moolighan, who's mysteriously disappeared. It ud break me heart to foind him dead. Ol loved that mon like a brother.

"Has he any marks by which you could identify him?"

"Yis; he do have a big scar on his forehead where Ol hit 'im with a brick."—New York Weekly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home, in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

At the Exposition.

Clerk—Room and bath, 50 cents, sir.

Uncle Skinflint—Wall, I don't need no bath; I'm only goin' ter stay a couple of weeks.

Three trains a day Chicago to California, Oregon and Washington. Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line.

England buys from the United States in a year more than $100,000,000 worth of wheat and flour, ments to the same amount, and 60,000,000 bushels of corn.

The Chicago and Northwestern is the only double track railway between Chicago and the Missouri river.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

WESTERN CANADA
HAS FREE HOMES
FOR MILLIONS!

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Upwards of 100,000 Americans have settled in Western Canada during the last 5 years. They are contented, happy and prosperous and there is room still for millions. Wonderful yields of Wheat and other grains. Best Grazing Lands on the Continent. Magnificent climate, plenty of water and fuel. Good schools, excellent churches and splendid railway facilities.

Free Homestead of 160 Acres, Free

the only charge being $10 for entry. Send to the following for an Atlas and other literature, as well as for certificate, giving you reduced railway rates, etc.: Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to C. J. Broughton, 430 Quincy Bldg., Chicago, the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

THE CHOOSING.

Laura will not be "my lady," in her silks and satins fine,
And the great but wait and wonder, and their dreams of love resign,
Though they offer gold and jewels, all that vainer women crave,
Laura'll be no rich man's darling; Laura'll be the poor man's slave!

"Out, you dreamer!" quoth the mother, old in years, but sorrow-tried;
"Will you walk the world's way weeping when the footman bids you ride?
Will you hide you in a hovel—go a beggar to the grave?
Out upon the poor man's wooing! Who would be the poor man's slave?

"Heed you, lass, the words of wisdom: let but poverty appear
In the door, and love, affrighted, flieth out the window, dear!
Would you welcome thorns for roses, so to cry when none can save?
Bitter bread the poor man brings you. Out upon the poor man's slave!"

Does she listen? Tear-drops glisten, but she heeds no golden gleam,
In the green heart of the meadows weighs her duty and her dream,
Tramples all their gold and jewels, all that vainer women crave—
Arms around the weeping mother—"Let me be the poor man's slave!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

THE VALENTINE BOX.

BY HARRIET E. POULKE.

THE last signal had sounded, as Esther Gray came out of the school house and walked slowly down the street. No one would ever have guessed about what this demure little girl was thinking, for she gave no sign, and she had a way of keeping her thoughts to herself.

"I do wish somebody knew how much I want one!" she murmured. "One made of pretty lace paper, with red roses and gilt, with a verse on the leaf inside, just like Jeanie Bly got last year!" and the girl's eyes kindled at the remembrance.

Esther never teased for things, and was so gentle and quiet that no one seemed to think she ever wanted anything she didn't have. Last year her friend Jeanie had so many valentines she didn't know what to do with them—but Esther had never had one in her life. To-morrow there was to be a valentine box at school, and she dreaded lest she might be the only one forgotten.

"I'm almost sure everybody will get one except me," she said with a sigh.

"Esther! Esther!" rang a cheery voice, and, turning, she saw her friend Jeanie. "What a chase you have given me," she cried, flushed and panting. "This is the third time I've called you."

"Why, I didn't hear you," said Esther in surprise. "I supposed you had gone home long ago; I stayed to get my problems."

"You don't catch me working after school," said Jeanie, "I've been down to the store buying valentines for to-morrow."

"I wish I had something to put in, too," said Esther, wistfully.

By this time they had reached the gate, and Esther bade her friend good-bye.

"Be sure to come to school to-morrow," called Jeanie, as she turned the corner and danced away.

That night Esther told her mother all about the box, and how the pupils were going to give valentines to their little school friends. Mrs. Gray did not have money to give her daughter for such presents, but when she saw how much Esther wished to do something, she cut the lace paper from some Christmas candy boxes, brought out a box of pretty pictures and made a cup of paste.

"Now, Esther," she said, "here is all you need. You can make your own valentines."

So Esther set to work with a will. She put her fancy paper on the edge and made a border of roses which she cut from the pictures. In the center of each she pasted a little gilt heart, and on the other side she wrote her verses. She remembered some that were on Janie's the year before, and this is what she wrote:

"When you this valentine receive,
I pray you in my love believe."

On the second:

"I'll give a loving heart to thee,
If thou my valentine will be."

But on Jennie's she wrote the prettiest verse of all:

"If you've a corner in your heart,
One little corner unemployed,
Pray, darling, pray set it apart,
And let me in to fill the void."

Then at the corners she printed the



"I KNEW YOU WOULD GET ONE."

words, "Forget me not," "Truly thine," "Love's offering," "Faithful and true." When she had finished she brought them for her mother to see.

"They are very pretty, Esther; I'm sure anyone would be glad to get them; but who are you going to give them to?"

Esther cast down her eyes.

"The prettiest one is for Jeanie," said she, "and I think I'll give the others to the two little girls that started in school the other week," and, with a good-night kiss, Esther went upstairs.

The next day the school room was in a buzz of excitement. Even Miss Brown couldn't keep the scholars very quiet as the hour drew near to open the box, which was so full of valentines that the corners of the envelopes peeped out. At last the signal sounded for putting away books, and there was no lagging behind for second orders.

"Now, children," said Miss Brown, "I propose that we choose a postmistress to call off the valentines as I hand them out; I will pass papers for your votes."

How each heart beat as the papers were passed around. Esther wrote "Jeanie" on her little strip and folded it carefully that node might see. Then she looked down and tried not to want to be the chosen one. When the votes were counted the choice fell on Jeanie Bly, and in gay spirits she came forward and took her place by the teacher's side.

There were large envelopes and small ones, white envelopes and yellow, pretty valentines and comic ones handed out to the merry crowd. The whole school seemed brimming over with delight. Even the two little strangers were beaming as they gazed at their treasures. Everybody but Esther. She still sat empty-handed, looking down at her desk.

"Oh, if I could get just one, I shouldn't care how ugly it was," she acknowledged to herself with a choke in her throat, as the tears sprang to her eyes.

Miss Brown glanced in the box and motioned Jeanie to her seat.

"I believe that is all and I think you have all had a good time," she said with a smile.

But Jeanie hesitated and cast a quick glance toward Esther.

"I'm 'most sure there's another one there, Miss Brown. I 'most know there is; may I see?"

"You may look, but I am certain the box is empty," said her teacher.

Jeanie looked, and looked again, but could find nothing. A puzzled look came over her face, as she turned to go. She glanced once more, and caught a glimpse of something white that had slipped between the box and the wall. Yes, it was the corner of an envelope! She eagerly seized it and held it up triumphantly, as she read aloud:

"Miss Esther Gray!"

Then, seeing the tearful face of her friend, she forgot her office, and ran impulsively to her desk, exclaiming: "Here it is, Esther. I knew you'd get one, and it's the prettiest one I bought."

Esther's joy shone through her tears as she took the dainty gift, and her hand trembled with excitement as she drew out a marvel of tinsel and satin and lace. She gazed at it in rapt delight, a softened light in her eyes.

"Oh, Jeanie," she cried, "it is the most beautiful thing in the world!" And so reverent was her voice that a hush fell upon the pupils as they turned to look at her.—Detroit Free Press.

Lincoln's Idea of Policy.

During the civil war, one of the loudest and most frequent complaints against Lincoln was that he had no policy, and simply drifted. It seems that this was precisely what he intended to do.

"The first time I met Mr. Lincoln," said Senator Palmer of Illinois, "was in 1839, when I went to Springfield to be admitted to the bar. He was already recognized as a Whig leader. He wore, I remember, a suit of linsey-woolsey that could not have been worth more than eight dollars, even in those days. The last time I saw him was in February, 1865. I had come to Washington, at the request of the Governor, to complain that Illinois had been credited with 18,000 too few troops. I saw Mr. Lincoln one afternoon, and he asked me to come again in the morning. The next morning I sat in the ante-room while several officers were received. At length I was told to enter the President's room. Mr. Lincoln was in the hands of a barber.

"'Come in, Palmer,' he called out, 'come in. You're home folks. I can shave before you. I couldn't before those others, and I have to do it some time.'

"We chatted about various matters, and at length I said, 'Well, Mr. Lincoln, if anybody had told me that in a great crisis like this the people were going out to a little one-horse town to pick out a one-horse lawyer for President, I wouldn't have believed it.'

"Mr. Lincoln turned about in his chair, his face white with lather, and, a towel under his chin. At first I thought he was angry. Sweeping the barber away, he leaned forward, and placing one hand on my knee, said:

"'Neither would I; but it was a time when a man with a policy would have been fatal to the country. I have never had a policy. I have simply tried to do what seemed best each day, as each day came.'"

Lincoln's Short Creed.

Abraham Lincoln once said: "I have never united myself to any church, because I have found difficulty in giving my assent, without mental reservation, to the long, complicated statement of Christian doctrine which characterizes their articles of belief and confessions of faith. When any church will inscribe over its altar, as its sole qualification for membership, the Saviour's condensed statement of the substance of both Law and Gospel, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself,' that church will I join with all my heart and with all my soul."

Papa Kicked Him.



Tessie—Papa got an awful valentine—that said he was an old mule—and he thinks you sent it.

Willie—Why, I don't see how he can suspect me.

Tessie—But surely you remember how he helped you off the front steps the last time you called!

HIS MEMORY GROWS PRECIOUS AS THE YEARS ROLL BY.



LINCOLN'S birthday is a day on which once every year every American can well devote one hour to the contemplation of the character of Lincoln, the "Rail Splitter." No country save the United States has ever produced his like. No human being perhaps has ever done as much as Abraham Lincoln to prove that ability is actually born in a man and can develop, independent of circumstances. The father of this man was a shiftless, wandering type of the dissatisfied incompetent. But the energy which he did not use was apparently stored up and handed on to his son, Abraham. The child was born in a wretched hovel, in the most abject poverty. His mother was an ignorant woman, but of a strong character.

What a man was Abraham Lincoln! He received barely the rudiments of an education, yet he mastered the language both as writer and speaker, and produced from his inward consciousness a marvelously pure and effective style. Abraham Lincoln was a man's man. He stood six feet four inches in his bare feet. He looked grotesque and ungainly in the days when his long legs stuck out bare below the shrunken leather breeches that were too small for him.

Lincoln was unfortunate in his love affairs—that is an excellent experience for any man. It makes him think and takes the conceit out of him. In his youth this man, destined to carry out one of the gigantic tasks of civilization and to work ceaselessly night and day for others, showed no signs of natural ability to work for himself. He inherited all of his father's defects, but in Abraham the mainspring was wound more tightly. Good results came at last, although he tried boating, storekeeping, surveying, soldiering in an Indian war and finally the law.

Those who knew Lincoln best knew him to be intensely ambitious. It is said and believed that his wife married him without loving him because she believed that his ambition would make him President of the United States. It may interest some of our lawyers to know that Abraham Lincoln, poor as he was, would throw up any case as soon as he learned that his client was in the wrong. It will interest young men who are waiting for the lightning of genius to strike that Lincoln prepared himself for lightning when it should arrive. This any man can do.

Lincoln was a religious man. He was not religious in the sense of having decided on some particular kind of divinity suitable to himself and rejected all others. He was religious in the broadest and noblest sense. He believed that men are put here by a Power which has prepared a way for their ultimate welfare and salvation here on earth.

If you want to study the workings of a mind noble and religious read to your wife and children this utterance of Lincoln after he had decided to free the slaves.

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the province of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said 3,000 years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

POWERS AT A CRISIS.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE OPPOSE THE ALLIES.

Serious Hitch in Venezuelan Trouble Causes Alarm—England, Germany and Italy Reject Bowen's Final Proposal—Castro Fears a World War.

Emphatic rejection by the allies of Venezuela's last proposal was received by Minister Bowen Saturday. At the same time Mr. Bowen was notified that France would insist on having equal treatment with the powers joining in the blockade in the settlement of claims. The situation is, therefore, critical and it involves the United States, for the American is, one of the eight creditor nations of Venezuela which the allies refuse to recognize as having a right to immediate settlement of their claims through the negotiations of Mr. Bowen in behalf of Venezuela.

Germany, Great Britain and Italy demand preferential treatment in payment of claims. Mr. Bowen thus far has declined to accord it, and in this attitude has the backing not alone of Venezuela, which he represents, but of the United States, France and six other creditor nations. In this situation France and the United States are as strongly allied, though informally, as Germany, Britain and Italy. The six other nations, two of which are Belgium and Spain, are also firm in their agreement with the American view.

The allies' answers to Minister Bowen's last proposal were received in Washington Friday. They were to the effect that the allies could not consent that the United States and the other claimant nations receive the same treatment as the blockading powers, and that they, therefore, rejected in toto Mr. Bowen's final proposition.

Knowing the consequences that were to follow the presentation of these answers the representatives of the allies took upon themselves the responsibility of withholding the notes of their governments and of again cabling, urging a retraction of their preferential demands.

Meanwhile Mr. Bowen is biding his time. He is keeping Caracas informed as to the progress of events and is counseling patience, hoping that the powers will yet yield. As a matter of fact, he has as yet received no intimation from the powers that they are really desirous of settling the Venezuelan dispute at Washington since the representations of the powers have thus far consisted of counter propositions.

Fears a World War.

A Caracas correspondent quotes President Castro as saying in the course of an interview:

"I cannot grasp the news from Washington. I fear that the Venezuelan conflict will be made a pretext for a world war. I have answered, however, the demand for preferential treatment as follows: The Venezuelan government desires equal treatment for every creditor nation, at the same time keeping in mind and respecting its previous diplomatic agreements and obligations.

"As far as I can see, the French claim is absolutely perfect, yet the blockading powers seem to desire to invalidate it. This is a strange procedure indeed when you recall that the French, Belgian and Spanish claims already have that solemn sanction which the blockading powers pretend to be desirous their own should receive.

"Yet I am hopeful—yes, always hopeful. Mr. Bowen has cabled me to be prudent and patient. I shall be both, and we will exhaust all peaceful means, with the understanding that when that has been done we will not give in but will fight. We have concluded that if there is no honor among nations nor virtue in international agreements we must defend ourselves."

The French legation has notified the Venezuelan government that in virtue of the convention of 1807 France was allowed to collect directly a part of the revenues of several custom houses in Venezuela as a guaranty for her diplomatic claims arising out of the previous revolutions. France, it is said, renounced forever by the convention of 1885 the exercise of this right on condition that the interest on this debt should always be regularly paid. As this payment has not been made, France, without asking the authorization of Germany, England and Italy, intends to revive her right of direct collection.

The Comic Side of The News

Are the coal miners searched to see that they do not carry away nuggets in their pockets?

All this time Castro is piling up a big bill against the powers, but they may never find it out.

In Chicago a prudent man will not go past a dark alley with a bag of coal on his shoulders these nights.

Good-by to the pleasures of solitude and privacy when Marconi gets that wireless pocket telephone perfected.

One of the big Texas oil companies has been placed in the hands of a receiver, but about the only thing in sight for him to receive is kicks from the stockholders who believed the fairy tales in the prospectus.

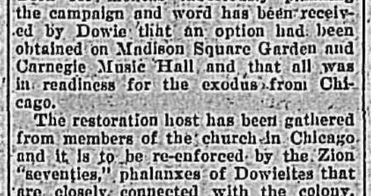
How the progress of the "new" woman is perpetually squelched! In Guthrie, Okla., the young ladies have been in the habit of wearing bloomers to school. Whether they wore skirts over them or not is not stated. However, Gov. Ferguson of Oklahoma has forbidden the further wearing of bloomers by the fair.

Western boys are wanted for the navy, but they will hardly rush forward to enlist, as they consider themselves, as a general thing, to be as good as the officers.

Apostle Smoot refuses to answer any questions as to his views of polygamy. He probably afraid of what his wives would do to him after they had read the interview.

New York school teachers are warned that marriage will be ground for dismissal hereafter. Are the poor, overworked school teachers to have none of the luxuries of life?

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS OF COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM.



The Colney Hatch insane asylum in Middlesex, England, which was partly destroyed by fire recently, is one of the largest of the insane asylums in Europe. The institution is very old and has been added to by degrees for more than fifty years. The main building, which was not touched by the fire, was built in 1840 and was dedicated with great ceremony by the late Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria. The asylum was originally built to accommodate 1,004 patients and was put up as an addition to the institution already in existence at Hanwell, which had room for about 1,000. The buildings destroyed were of wood, whereas the main building is of stone and is considered fireproof.

DOWIE TO INVADE NEW YORK.

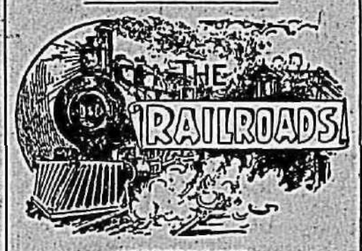
Host of 3,000 Zion Workers to Be Led Eastward by "Elijah II."

John Alexander Dowie is about to lead a restoration army in a religious crusade against New York. A following of "the faithful" 3,000 strong has been recruited and when the trumpet is sounded by "Elijah II" the Zionites will take up the march in the quest of 100,000 converts.

The new movement is the most extensive planned by the Zion leader. It calls for the establishment of a Zion City in the East similar to the settlement near Waukegan. Envoys have been in New York for months laboriously planning the campaign and word has been received by Dowie that an option had been obtained on Madison Square Garden and Carnegie Music Hall and that all was in readiness for the exodus from Chicago.

The restoration host has been gathered from members of the church in Chicago and it is to be re-enforced by the Zion "seventies," phalanxes of Dowieites that are closely connected with the colony. The surpliced choir, the robes, the rich vestments and the other insignia of the prophet are ready for the movement.

"One hundred thousand souls" will be the rallying cry of the crusade, for Dowie has fixed that as the minimum of conversions. Daily meetings are to be held by the members of the cult until the whole of New York is brought under the spell of a revival. The fire is to be directed against every class, curbstone services being counted on as the most potent method of spreading the tenets of Dowieism.



The following table shows the new railroad mileage built in the United States during the last decade:

1893	3,024	1898	3,265
1894	1,700	1899	4,569
1895	1,428	1900	4,894
1896	1,692	1901	5,868
1897	2,109	1902	6,026

The table exemplifies the steady recovery of the country from the depressing conditions which existed after the panic of 1893. In 1894 and 1895 rails were cheaper than before or since, but only about one-quarter as many miles of track were laid in each of those years as in 1902.

The purchases by the railroads of freight cars and locomotives during the last four years show how rapidly the business of the country and consequently their business has been increasing. The following table gives the number of cars and locomotives under contract or construction on Jan. 1 and July 1 of 1898 and subsequent years:

	Freight cars.	Locomotives.
Jan. 1, 1898	14,717	217
July 1, 1898	33,088	302
Jan. 1, 1899	32,014	440
July 1, 1899	35,684	519
Jan. 1, 1900	102,485	1,192
July 1, 1900	30,000	1,001
Jan. 1, 1901	54,148	1,102
July 1, 1901	52,523	1,811
Jan. 1, 1902	17,225	2,281
July 1, 1902	91,035	2,172

The total number of freight cars in service on American railroads increased from 1,110,045 Jan. 1, 1898, to 1,488,107 July 1 last, and the locomotives in service from 32,771 to 37,945. Yet the railroads never have felt the need of more cars and locomotives so acutely as during the last six months. Business has increased more rapidly than their facilities for handling it.

WARSHIP RAMS DESTROYER.

Fifteen Lives Are Lost in Naval Maneuvers Off Corfu.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Orwell was run down by the British cruiser Pioneer during the naval maneuvers off Corfu, and fifteen men went down with her. The crash was terrific. The Pioneer was steaming at full speed under forced draught when the torpedo-boat destroyer, also at her extreme speed, ran across her bows. Three seconds either way would have averted the collision, but as it was the armored cruiser struck the Orwell fair broadside, cutting her completely in half, the forward half of the vessel sinking like a stone almost without a swirl on the water. The after portion of the destroyer was kept afloat by one of the water-tight compartments being uninjured and was towed into port.

The accident happened at night and it is thought that owing to the faint haze prevailing the lights of the cruiser appeared more distant to the captain of the destroyer than was the case. The blame for the accident is not known, though it appears that the captain of the Orwell [illegible] long chances in leaving so narrow [illegible] in crossing the bows of the cruiser, showing her to be under full speed.

Dr. Alice J. Atkins of the California Medical college says that it is electricity, not oxygen, that purifies the blood.

ILLINOIS LAWMAKERS

On Tuesday Senator Parker introduced a bill in the Senate and Representative Brundage introduced the same bill in the House providing for the use of voting machines in elections. It is provided that the official charged with furnishing materials and election supplies in any city, village, incorporated town, county, precinct or election district or other civil division may submit the voting machine proposition to the people at any general or regular election. Senator Jandus offered a bill to establish trial by jury in cases of contempt. Senator Mueller introduced two bills. One amends an act to prevent unjust discrimination by life insurance companies by providing that no such company or association shall be convicted of a violation of the provisions of the act unless it causes unjust discrimination to be made or ratifies the act of an agent in making it. The other bill amends the revenue law by exempting from assessment by the State board of equalization the capital stock of mercantile corporations. Representative Clettenberg introduced the Mueller bill in the House. Representative Hardin offered a bill to create a State sanitarium for consumptives and calling for an appropriation of $200,000. Representative Sunderland offered a resolution commemorating the death of Hale Johnson, the prohibition leader, who was shot and killed at Newton. A Johnson memorial meeting will be held Feb. 4 in Representatives' Hall. Representative Stewart will preside.

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The music teachers want a State board for the regulation of their profession and the licensing of all persons duly authorized to teach piano playing to the rising generation. Representative Parish, of Momence, on Wednesday introduced the bill at the request of the Illinois Association of Music Teachers, by whom it was prepared. Senator Gardner introduced a resolution putting Illinois on record in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. The measure is an application to Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States. Senator Putnam and Representative Wheeler introduced a bill prohibiting convict labor under contract in penitentiaries and reformatories. Representative Hunt introduced a bill raising the limit of death damages from $5,000 to $10,000. Representative Bowles offered a bill to repeal the gas frontage act of 1897. Representative Stewart, the Prohibitionist, introduced a bill to prevent the sale of cigarettes in Illinois. The bill does not aim to stop manufacture in the State or sale outside the State. Representative Pullon introduced a bill providing that in counties which have untaxed Illinois Central Railroad lands such lands shall be assessed as other property and the tax extended. Representative Turner, of Cook, offered a bill tending to do away with frontage consents for gas companies where the franchise is voted by the people. Representative Wheeler introduced a bill to create a new labor system. State reformatories and penitentiaries and appropriating $775,000 for the same.

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The Senate Thursday morning slapped Lieutenant Governor Northcott in the face with a new rule, which takes from him the privilege of naming conference committees; defeated Senator Parker with another rule requiring a two-thirds vote for taking a bill from a committee, and received from Senator Humphrey a "consolidated Chicago" resolution. It was decidedly the day of the session thus far in the Senate. For the two-thirds vote rule on taking a bill from a committee Senator Parker offered a substitute providing for a majority vote. His argument was that the two-thirds rule would leave a majority of the Senate powerless to control its own business after reference of bills to committee. On motion of Senator Humphrey, Mr. Parker's substitute was tabled, only seven voting for it. Senator Humphrey's "consolidated Chicago" resolution is neither that of the "charter convention" nor of the "country towns federation of Cook County," but a cousin of both. It provides for a constitutional amendment permitting a general law by which cities, by referendum vote of the people, may abolish township, government, park and school boards, or other local municipalities within their boundaries, abolish justice and police courts and increase the city bonded debt to 7 per cent of the taxable property within its boundaries. The resolution was referred. The Senate adopted its list of standing committees. Among them are four new ones—civil service, public accounts, judicial appointment and parks and boulevards. The Railroad Committee has forty members. The General Assembly by joint resolution adjourned until Tuesday.

Senate Committees.

Enrolled and Indorsed Bills—Romberton, chairman; Haas, Fort, Watson, Mehan.

Fees and Salaries—Dixon, chairman; Andrus, Parker, Walter, Farnum, McKenzie, Campbell, Kunz, Powers, Farrelly, Jandus.

Finance—Evans, chairman; Small, Gardner, Pemberton, Hughes, Mueller, Campbell; Meehan, Kunz, Rainey.

Fish and Game—Templeton, chairman; Albertson, Putnam, Berry, Townsend, Dunlap, Bailey, Pemberton, McKenzie, Koch, Fort, Watson, Coleman, Farrelly, Alden, Meehan.

Insurance—Berry, chairman; Albertsen, Bailey, Barr, Burnett, Dixon, Clark, Farnum, Fuller, Haas, Pall, Small, Lundberg, Mueller, Riley, Stubblefield, Townsend, Walter, Koch, Watson, Fowler, Meehan, Dawson, Alden, Powers, Rees, Rainey.

Judicial Appointment—Helm, chairman; Hamilton, Putnam, Berry, Barr, McKenzie, Pemberton, Fowler, Alden, Coleman.

Judicial Department and Practice—Jules, chairman; Berry, Burnett, Helm, Hamilton, Riley, Dixon, Stubblefield, McKenzie, Templeton, Stringer, Fowler, Dawson, Maher, Jandus.

Judiciary—Humphrey, chairman; Berry, Bailey, Barr, Burnett, Dixon, Dunlap, Hamilton, Helm, Juul, McKenzie, Parker, Putnam, Riley, Lundberg, Stringer, Fowler, Dawson, Alden, Jandus, Maher.

Labor and Manufacturers—Walter, Chairman; Andrus, Hamilton, Putnam, Stubblefield, Clark, Bailey, McKenzie, Butler, Kunz, Rainey, Jandus.

Parks and Boulevards—Lundberg, chairman; Mueller, Haas, Hall, Juul, Dixon, Farnum, Clark, Riley, Parker, Campbell, Butler, Dawson, Jandus, Kunz, Maher, Powers, Rainey.

BANK OF ANTIOCH,

EDWARD BROOK, BANKER

Buys and Sells Exchange, and do a General Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station: 55 Miles North of Chicago

TIME-CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH		
Lv. Chicago.		Ar. at Antioch.
8:35 AM—No. 6,	Daily ex Sunday	10:33 AM
1:30 PM—No. 7,	Daily ex Sunday	3:15 PM
4:00 PM—N. 18,	Daily	6:30 PM

GOING SOUTH		
Lv. Antioch.		Ar. Chicago.
7:26 AM—No. 14,	Daily	10:15 AM
11:17 AM—No. 8,	Daily ex. Sunday	1:05 PM
4:20 PM—No. 5,	Daily ex Sunday	6:15 PM
9:08 PM—No. 2,	Daily	10:55 PM

W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome

W. B. WILLIAMS, V. C.,
C. M. CONNER Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

L. M. HUGHES, Sec. E. L. SIMONS, W. M.

IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, NO. 547 meets the first and third Saturday night in every month, at the Woodman hall.

WALLACE K. DROM, Chancellor.
JAMES S. GERRED, Recorder.

MAKING THE BURGLAR SUFFER.

Punishment Inflicted by Householder on Midnight Marauder.

The noise made by the burglar in the Ferguson pantry, slight as it was, disturbed the light sleeper in the bedroom not far away, and the midnight marauder was surprised a moment later to find himself covered with a big revolver in the hands of a determined-looking man in a long white robe.

"I hain't done nothin' but eat a few cold victuals, mister," stammered the burglar.

"I see," sternly replied George Ferguson, "you have been eating the remains of a cake my wife made. Do you know what I'm going to do with you?"

"Hand me over to the police, I s'pose," groaned the helpless thief.

"Worse than that," said Ferguson, with a ferocious grin. "I'm going to make you eat a quart of health food. It's a new kind my wife heard of and made yesterday, and it's pretty dry eating, but you'll eat every particle of it or I'll bore six holes through you. There it is, in that big bowl. Turn yourself loose on it, sharp!"

With grim determination, the indignant householder stood over him till it was finished, after which he picked up the luckless scoundrel, who had fallen exhausted to the floor, and threw him out of the open pantry window.

"It may kill him," soliloquized Mr. Ferguson somewhat remorsefully, as he crawled back into bed, without disturbing the rest of the family, "but a man who breaks into another man's house takes his life in his hands."

Tendency of the Times.

The tendency of medical science is toward preventive measures. The best thought of the world is being given to the subject. It is easier and better to prevent than to cure. It has been fully demonstrated that pneumonia, one of the most dangerous diseases that medical men have to contend with, can be prevented by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of influenza (grip), and it has been observed that this remedy counteracts any tendency of these diseases toward pneumonia. This has been fully proven in many thousands of cases in which this remedy has been used during the great prevalence of colds and grip in recent years and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. Pneumonia often results from a slight cold when no danger is apprehended until it is suddenly discovered that there is fever and difficulty in breathing and pains in the chest, then it is announced that the patient has pneumonia. Be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the cold is contracted. It always cures. For sale by all druggists.

Hanna Not Afraid of Spells.

Somebody asked Senator Hanna if he was not afraid because of the letter he had from an Ohio pensioner which said the writer had cast a spell of rheumatism on the Senator because he had not secured an increase in pension for the Ohioan. "Pshaw!" said Hanna. "If I could get rid of my rheumatism by getting pensions I would camp out at the pension office."

Subsidies of Various Powers.

France gives the largest subsidy to shipping of any power. The total amount, including postal subsidies, is $8,500,000 a year. Japan comes next with about $3,000,000 and then Germany and Russia.

Keeping Up With the Times.

At Merida, the capital of the state of Yucatan, there is an active movement on foot to organize a company for the purpose of establishing an electric power plant to furnish motive power for the street railway service in the city and suburbs.

My Lungs

"An attack of la grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said I had consumption. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it cured me promptly."
A. K. Randles, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years to fall back on.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Minstrels on Shipboard.

When George Cohan was riding the main in the good ship St. Louis last summer, going abroad to take his vacation, he gave a minstrel show in the first cabin, and was assisted by a number of distinguished folk.

Early in the trip a concert had been promised by the ladies traveling in the first cabin, whereupon the ladies of the second cabin arranged a concert of their own and gave it successfully. Then the ladies of the first cabin decided that they would not give their concert, and Cohan and Danny Baker, a player at present in Chicago, with the "Peggy from Paris" company, decided upon the minstrel show. The steward prepared the burnt cork from the wine bottle stoppers, and Frank Worthing, the actor, was the interlocutor. A son of Richard Croker was in the circle. A. Lawson, son of the millionaire of Boston, sang topical songs, and W. S. K. Wetmore, secretary to Whitelaw Reid, whistled a solo. Cohan and Baker were the principal comedians and there was a cake-walk, a quartet, etc. The receipts were $900 and were given to charitable institutions connected with shipping in America and England.

Cures Blood Poison, Cancer, Ulcers.

If you have offensive pimples, or eruptions, ulcers on any part of the body, aching bones or joints, falling hair, mucous patches, swollen glands, skin itches and burns, sore lips or gums, eating, festering sores, sharp gnawing pains, then you suffer from serious blood poison or the beginning of deadly cancer. You may be permanently cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) made especially to cure the worst blood and skin diseases. Heals every sore or ulcer, even deadly cancer, stops all aches and pains and reduces all swellings. Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood troubles such as eczema, scabs and scales, pimples, running sores, carbuncles, scrofula. Druggists, $1. To prove it cures, sample of Blood Balm sent free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter. No3—48y1

BETRAYED BY CUCKOO CLOCK

Eavesdropper on Telephone Line Very Neatly Caught.

Two business men of this city, one of whom has residence phone on a party line, were discussing an important business proposition from their homes the other day, when they heard the click of a receiver being taken down, and knew that some other person on the party line was listening to their talk, says the Kansas City Journal. One of the men then addressed the party who had "butted in," asking him to hang up his receiver and keep out, but no response was given and the receiver was evidently not hung up.

The two men gave up the idea of their business talk, and continued to converse along other lines, endeavoring all the while to find out the identity of the interloper. Finally, as they talked they heard the sound of a cuckoo clock. At its first stroke the third party had hung up his receiver, but too late, as it was well known to the man at the other phone that there was but one cuckoo clock in any of the houses along this particular party line, and the clock had betrayed the eavesdropper.

The men who were talking have rather expected to hear some sort of an explanation offered by the "butter in," but if anything of the kind should be offered it will not be very cordially received.

Millions Put to Work.

The wonderful activity of the new century is shown by an enormous demand for the world's best workers—Dr. Kings New Life Pills. For constipation, sick-headache, biliousness or any trouble of stomach liver or kidneys they are unrivaled. Only 25 at W. T. Hill's drug store.

Long Lawsuit Decided.

The ownership of a plot of land near Brooklyn has just been decided by the courts after a lawsuit of thirty-five years.

What Could the Poor Girl Do?

A Cairo lady on Sunday evening, while returning from church, observed what she supposed to be a garter near her and flirted her parasol at it and said, "Shoo!" The reptile was but a rim the garden.—Worcester (N. Y.) Times.

The Wisconsin Central Railway

Offers up-to-date transportation facilities to Chicago and all points east and south, as well as to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Duluth and the great Northwest. Pullman Sleepers, dining and cafe cars and modern coaches make up the equipment. Agent can give you complete information. Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Irish and Scotch Landlords.

There are in Ireland twenty-two landlords owning over 50,000 acres, while there are in Scotland forty-seven. One of the broadest-acred of the Scottish landlords is the prime minister, who owns just 90,000 acres, with a rent roll of some $100,000. The laird of lairds is, of course, the Duke of Sutherland, who possesses over a million and a quarter acres, which bring him in some $850,000 per annum.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best and most famous compound in the world to conquer aches and kill pains. Cures cuts, heals burns and bruises, subdues inflamation, masters piles. Millions of boxes sold yearly. Works wonders in boils, ulcers, felons and skin eruptions. It cures or no pay. 25 cents at W. T. Hills drug store.

JAPS TO USE BALLOONS.

Their Value in Warfare Now a Recognized Fact.

American and European armies have used balloons for some years, and they were notably successful as employed by the British during the South African war for spying out the enemy's position and for the opportunity they gave the British engineers to study the difficulties of the land for defensive and offensive operations. In the Spanish war the United States army was not so successful because the balloon was sent up too near the enemy and from the center of the invading army, and the lives of both the regiments and the occupants of the balloon were in much greater danger thereby.

Japan, keeping up, as usual, with the most advanced of modern methods, has assigned this specialty to one of the seven military officers she is sending abroad this year to study modern warfare. Capt. Tokunaga, who has long made ballooning his specialty, is the officer sent by the Japanese government to study all forms of aerial navigation. He is in Germany at present, pursuing his studies, and the Japanese government, it is said, will give him every opportunity to further his researches and experiments. The department of strategy of the Japanese army is especially interested in this matter, and will have constructed shortly an experimental building where the balloons and apparatus can be tested, with the view of adopting, or perhaps inventing, some form of airship for the maneuvers of the imperial army.

One Minute Cough Cure gives relief in one minute, because it kills the microbe which tickles the mucous membrane, causing the cough, and at the same time clears the phlegm, draws out the inflammation and heals and soothes the effected parts. One Minute Cough Cure strengthens the lungs, wards off pneumonia and is a harmless and never failing cure in all curable cases of coughs, colds and croup. One Minute Cough Cure is easy to take, harmless and good alike for young and old. For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch.

Present Play by Oscar Wilde.

"Salome," by the late Oscar Wilde, was given in Berlin the other afternoon at a matinee before an invited audience, a public representation having been forbidden by the police. It was a tremendous success.

WHY ARE WE "TICKLISH"?

That Is, Why Aren't All "Ticklish" Alike?

"Why is it that one person is ticklish and another isn't?" asked a man who is fond of the unusual thing. "I have often wondered why men were differently constituted in this way, and have never seen any satisfactory answer up to this time. Some men cannot stand to be touched in the side. Others cannot stand to be touched on the knees. They 'steal sugar,' according to the nursery legend, and will simply have a fit if you should scrape the ends of your fingers over their knees. The bottom of the foot and the palm of the hand are tender places with other people.

"On the other hand," continued the speaker, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "there are men who are not at all ticklish. I have seen tests made with straws about the ears and neck without any sort of disturbance. The subjects, too, were reasonably sensitive. I cannot say that they were not thin-skinned to some extent, for I know many of them were. But they were not ticklish. As a rule the man whose skin is thin is the ticklish man, but there are the usual exceptions to this rule. I suppose it is a matter involving the nervous constitution, and if persons are unusually ticklish I guess it is due to the fact that the sense of touch is more keenly developed at the particular parts of the body which are peculiarly sensitive. I can account for the vast difference in persons in this respect in no other way. It is simply a question of a highly developed sense of touch."

Water Power on Pacific Slope.

The water power available on the Pacific slope for producing electric energy is equivalent to the combustion of 300,000,000 tons of coal a year.

TEN MILES IN RAIN TO WED.

Didn't Mind the Wet With Their Hearts so Cheery.

When love gets itself into condition to do things it laughs at a good deal more than locksmiths. That is what George Washington Allen and Gertrude Jarvis of Glassboro, N. J., thought when they made up their minds that matrimony was about their fit. The couple are residents of Cross Keys, and they had "kept company" for ever so long. When the decision to get married took full possession of them a few days ago they looked out upon a cold, beating rain and realized that to reach Glassboro and a minister they would have to travel five miles afoot, because they had no conveyance of any sort, and they needed all the money the hire of such a conveyance might cost.

"Can you walk the distance?" asked George Washington of his loved one.

"I sh'd think I could, honey," replied Miss Jarvis in her most winning way.

Out in the rain and the chill northeast wind, which beat in their faces the entire distance, the couple trudged to Glassboro, found the Rev. S. M. Nichols at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, and were quickly made one, bedraggled as they were. Then, hand in hand and very happy, Mr. and Mrs. Allen trudged back over the five miles home.

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insiduous consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dread disease from the system. It is not a cure-all, but is a certain cure for coughs, colds and all bronchial troubles. You can get this reliable remedy at Hill's drug store. Price 25c and 75c.

French Ostriches.

The Riviera has a new feature of interest, which may in time develop also into a valuable industry—the first of its kind in France. About eighteen months ago an attempt was determined upon to acclimatize, near Nice, an ostrich farm, and as this is the first time such an idea has been realized outside the tropics, the experiment has been watched with great interest. The other day the first "harvest" was gathered in by the general plucking of the birds' tails. The Nicois says it attracted a large crowd, and that so far ostrich farming in France is a success.

Buy It Now.

Do not wait, until you or some of your family are sick nigh unto death, and then send for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, but buy it now and be prepared for an emergency. It is the one remedy that can always be depended upon in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all druggists.

Land Owned by British Railways.

In England and Wales the railways own, on an average, twelve acres of land for every mile of railway.

For every wise man in the world there is a fool to teach him.

Statistics of German Life.

Nearly 55 per cent of Germany's population live in towns of over 2,000 people. Thirty years ago this percentage was only 36.

Willow a Light Wood.

Willow is the lightest of British woods. A cubic foot of it weighs but thirty pounds. A cubic foot of boxwood weighs fifty-seven pounds.

By Rail from Paris to Pekin.

A through train service from Paris to Pekin was arranged some days ago by the directors of the Nord, Quest and Orleans railway companies of France and representatives of Belgian, Dutch, German and Austrian railways.

A Legacy of the Grip.

Is often a run-down system. Weakness, nervousness, lack of appetite, energy and ambition, with disordered liver and kidneys often follow an attack of this wretched disease. The greatest need then is Electric Bitters, the splendid tonic, blood purifier and regulator of stomach, liver and kidneys. Thousands have proved that they wonderfully strengthen the nerves, build up the system, and restore to health and good spirits after an attack of Grip. If suffering try them. Only 50 cents. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed by W. T. Hill.

Sheridan's Answer.

Sheridan, scholar, wit and spendthrift being dunned by a tailor to pay at least the interest on his bill, answered that it was not his interest to pay the principal, nor his principle to pay the interest.

Fastest Trains in Europe.

The Northern Company of France now boast of two runs at a speed of sixty miles an hour. These are the fastest trains in Europe.

Tides in the Mediterranean.

It is not true that the Mediterranean is tideless. The springs on the east coast of Sicily rise fully four feet.

SISTER: READ MY FREE OFFER.



Wise Words to Sufferers From a Woman of Notre Dame, Ind.

I will mail, free of charge this Home Treatment with full instructions, and the history of my own case to any lady suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you decide to continue it will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—that is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, for ladies, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites); displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION.

Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OR DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures *Leucorrhea, Green Sickness* and *Painful or Irregular Menstruation* in young ladies. It will *save you anxiety* and *expense* and *hold your daughter the humiliation* of explaining her troubles to others. Promptness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live I can refer you to well known ladies of your own state or county who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all diseased conditions of our delicate female organism, thoroughly strengthens relaxed muscles and ill-payments which cause displacement, and makes Women well. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again.

Address MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 800 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

The Easy Pill.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers do not gripe nor weaken the system. They cure billousness, jaundice, constipation and inactive livers, by arousing the secretions, moving the bowels gently, yet effectually, and giving such tone and strength to the glands of the stomach, liver and bowels that the cause of the trouble is removed entirely. These famous little pills exert a decided tonic effect upon the organs involved, and if their use is continued for a few days there will be no return of the trouble. For sale by Wm. T. Hill.

ENDED THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Lawyer Was Told at Least All He Wanted to Know.

Representative Fordney of Michigan, the champion story teller of the house—unless it be Mr. Capron of Rhode Island—was once called as a lumber expert in a court trial at Saginaw. The trial turned on the question whether merchantable lumber had been furnished as provided in a contract. The lawyer on the opposing side was a very vociferous man, who shouted when he talked and who was also much given to pounding on the table with his fists.

"What do you regard as merchantable lumber?" this attorney asked the present representative on the cross-examination.

"Why, lumber that can be sold at a profit," replied the wise Fordney.

The lawyer pounded on the table, engaged in more loud talk, and finally went at Mr. Fordney again.

"What would you regard as merchantable cotton?"

"I don't know anything about cotton."

"Ah! You don't, do you? Well, what about merchantable pumpkins?"

"Never raised pumpkins. I am a lumberman."

"Well, witness, what would you say about slabs and culls? Are they merchantable lumber?"

"They are the products of the mills."

"Ah!" yelled the lawyer again. "Please tell us, witness, whether you have any ideas about any kind of merchantable articles."

"Yes," responded the redoubtable Fordney, "Take a lawyer for instance, who tries his case with his brains. I would call him a merchantable lawyer, but one who tries his case with his mouth and his hands I would call a cull."

That ended the cross-examination.—Washington Post.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.

The only positive cure for blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, cuts, burns, bruises, eczema and all abrasions of the skin. DeWitt's is the only Witch Hazel salve that is made from the pure, unadulterated witch hazel—all others are counterfeits. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is made to cure—counterfeits are made to sell. Sold at Hill's drug store.

Pearl Fishers Have Good Season.

The pearl fishery season this year in the Persian gulf has been a most successful one, the divers having obtained more jewels than in the last two years. Nearly all the pearls were purchased by an Arab merchant named Sheikh Mohamed bin Abdul-Wahab of Darien. All will be sent to the Bombay market, where they are expected to realize over £300,000.

Gen. Corbin's Rebuke.

A recently appointed second lieutenant in the army on his first public appearance at one of the President's receptions had some difficulty with his sword and tripped over it several times while he was in the line. It got between his legs and dangled about in a most perplexing way. "Young man," said Major General Corbin in a most kindly manner, "that thing you are wearing is a sword, not a hurdle."

Millions in a Mantle.

One of the marvels of the recent Durbar was the display of jewelry and precious stones worn by the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, who wore his state mantle of woven pearls with its arabesque border of diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires, whose value, estimated by a famous London jeweler, is $5,000,000.

Up Against It.

Mr. Bilkins—"What a sad face that woman has!"

Mrs. Bilkins—"Yes, poor thing! She has either loved and lost, or loved and got him."

Ill Luck of Brother Dickey.

"I'm de onluckiest pussion in de roun' worl'," said Brother Dickey. "I tuk out a accident policy six years ago, come Chris'mus, en moved within a stone throw er five railroads, en not one er dem hex runnod over me in all dat time! I ye'ly b'l'eves, det ef I wuz ter lay down en go ter sleep on de track de engineer would stop de engine en tell de head fireman ter wake me up!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Life-Size Negative.

The largest negative ever taken of a sitter was 64 inches by 88 inches, or practically life-size. It was the work of a Dublin firm.

Engravings Bring High Prices.

Big prices were obtained for Chodowieck's tiny engravings in Leipsic recently, 300, 400 and 500 marks being paid for single pictures.

A Weak Stomach.

Causes a weak body and invites disease. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures and strengthens the stomach, and wards off and overcomes disease. J. B. Taylor, a prominent merchant of Chriesman, Tex., says: "I could not eat because of a weak stomach. I lost all strength and run down in weight. All that money could do was done, but all hope of recovery vanished. Hearing of some wonderful cures effected by the use of Kodol, I concluded to try it. The first bottle benefitted me, and after taking four bottles I am fully restored to my usual strength, weight and health. For sale by Wm. T. Hill, Antioch.

KRUGER IN EARLY LIFE.

Boer President Always a Brave and Resourceful Soldier.

In his recently published autobiography ex-President Kruger gives a graphic account of expeditions of the Boers against murdering, marauding, and even cannibal Kaffirs. The ex-president was conspicuous in many a gallant attack. In 1853 the Kaffir chiefs, Mapela and Makapaan, murdered the brother of the late Gen. Potgieter with horrible tortures. They skinned the victim alive and tore his entrails from his body before he ceased to breathe. Kruger joined in a punitive expedition under Gen. Pretorius and the Kaffirs were at length cornered in caves and reduced almost to starvation. Kruger says: "After the Kaffirs had been besieged for some time I endeavored to put an end to the matter and bring about a surrender by stratagem. With this object in view I crept in the dark unseen into the cave where the Kaffirs lay hidden. I sat down among them and began to talk to them in their own language as though I were one of themselves and suggested that it would surely be better to surrender than die of hunger. I also said that I was certain that the white men would not kill us and offered myself to go to the white men to treat with them. Suddenly an armed Kaffir exclaimed: 'Magoa!' (white man). But this dangerous moment also passed, for, when the Kaffir shouted 'Magoa!' all the others fled deeper into the cave and I jumped up and ran after them, right into the back of the cave. The Kaffirs now began to hunt for the white man, looking for him in every direction, except where he was, in their very midst." Kruger failed in his strategy to secure a surrender and barely escaped with his life.

Saved Her Child's Life.

"In three weeks our chubby little boy was changed by pneumonia almost to a skeleton," writes Mrs. W. Watkins, of Pleasant City, O. "A terrible cough set in, that, in spite of a good doctor's treatment for several weeks grew worse every day. We then used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was soon sound and well. We are sure this grand medicine saved his life." Millions know it's the only sure cure for coughs colds and all lung diseases. W. T. Hill guarantees satisfaction. 50 cents and $1. Trial bottle free.

Great Saving of Electricity.

A novel scheme has recently been evolved by which a train will not only be lighted by electricity, but the power will be obtained by a rotary fan attached to the front end of the locomotive. Tests have shown that on an ordinary train five cars can be illuminated in a night, and that the battery in the morning will have nearly its maximum charge of electricity.